The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,172 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th Dec.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webb	16th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haslewood	23rd "
L. MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Paris, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
PESHAWAR	3200	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now note THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	..	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	..	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200 600	7th Dec.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600 650	7th Jan. 1888.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for 4 MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200 600	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commdr.	about.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	D. Miller	15th Dec.

THIS Steamer has accommodation for First Class Passengers, and passages are now available.

For particulars as to rates, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

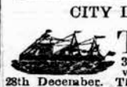
THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 5, 1887. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain A. H. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 28th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail on THURSDAY, the 15th Dec. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.
Soda Water, &c. ...	0 12 per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1 0 "

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
(Registered)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars.....Re. 1-4.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process, Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars.....Rs. 3.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, ...Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to call attention to the following List of Articles, suitable for Presentation. From their long experience and practical acquaintance with the business in every department they can assure their Constituents that they are in a position to give them every satisfaction. "Detailed Catalogues on application."

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets	39	to 400	Gold Studs	10	to 18	Pearl Ear Studs	50	to 60
Brooches	8-8	500	Gold Mounted Scent Bottles	18	20	Pearl Hairpins	75	150
Brooch and Earrings	40	300	Gent's Gold Rings	35	55	Pencil Cases	18	100
Collar Studs	9	10-8	Ladies' Chains	27	150	Pen and Pencil Cases	40	100
Compasses	8	80	Ladies' Collarettes	150	250	Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	30
Crosses	38	70	Ladies' Jewelled Rings	25	500	Scarf Pins	6-12	100
Demi Suites	40	300	Ladies' Necklets	100	350	Scarf Rings	22-8	60
Earrings	7	400	Lockets and Earrings	150	300	Sleeve Links	30	60
Fichu Brooches	8-8	200	Lockets	35	500	Solitaires	27	40
Flower Holders and Brooches	27	250	Charms	20	30	Studs and Links	35	80
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	100	200	Necklets	100	250	Trinkets	15	40
						Wedding Rings	18	25

SILVER WARE.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Babies' Bells and Whistles	10	to 25	Flasks	60	to 80	Salt Cellars	63	to 140
Card Cases	35	60	Fruit Spoons	50	90	Scent Bottles	18	40
Christening Presents	10	150	Goblets	110	200	Snuff Boxes	50	60
Cigar Cases	78	180	Inkstands	140	180	Sugar Basins	63	110
Children's Mugs	45	60	Match Boxes	8	20	Tea Services	200	400
Cigarette Cases	27	55	Muffineers	40	60	Tea Spoons	50	60
Coffee or Ice Spoons	45	55	Napkin Rings	31-8	40	Tobacco Boxes	40	50
			Pap Bowls	84	100			

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Albert Chains	9	to 22-8	Fichu Brooches	6	to 10	Pencil Cases	5	to 20
Bracelets	4	45	Ladies' Chains	9	12-8	Rings	3-8	4-8
Brooches	4	20	Ladies' Collarettes	40	55	Scarf Pins	2	6
Brooches and Earrings	12-8	25	Ladies' Necklets	20	55	Sleeve Links	5	7
Cigar Cutters	8	12	Lockets and Earrings	18	25	Solitaires	4	8
Collar Studs	1-8	2	Lockets	8	25	Studs and Links	9	12
Demi Suites	12-8	25	Necklets	20	55	Toothpicks	1-4	5
Earrings	7	10	Pen and Pencil Cases	10	15	Wealemefnas	9	10

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Asparagus Helpers	13-8	to 16	Epergnes	70	to 250	Race Cups	16	to 100
Army and Navy Cups	17	30	Fish Carvers	22-8	30	Salad Bowls and Servers	50	70
Beer Jugs and Mugs	15	70	Fish Knives	50	180	Salt Cellars	20	60
Biscuit Boxes	16	70	Flower and Fruit Stands	40	200	Salvers	20	200
Brandy and Sodawater Frames	67	100	Goblets & Golf Cups	40	100	Sardine Boxes	27	40
Breakfast Dishes	58	70	Grape Scissors	9	11	Side Dishes	50	85
British Oak Ware	4	100	Ice Claws and Tongs	4-8	8	Sodawater Frames	20	40
Butter Dishes and Coolers	18	50	Ice Jugs	40	80	Soy Frames	16	40
Cabinet Dessert Sets	100	200	Ice Pails	11	31-8	Spirit and Liqueur Frames	55	100
Cake Baskets	35	70	Ice Water Urns	250	300	Sugar Baskets	25	60
Candlesticks	45	70	Jam and Marmalade Jars	13-8	40	Sugar and Cream Frames	36	40
Carlton Cruets	13-8	40	Lamps	100	150	Tankards	27	40
Cheese Scoops	2-8	18	Liqueur Frames	55	100	Tantalus Liquor Frames	40	120
Chutney and Soy Frames	35	40	Majolica Ware	4	100	Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes	13-8	30
Cigar Lamps	25	30	Marmalade and Preserve Stands	13-8	40	Tea Caddies	50	60
Claret Jugs	13-8	80	Miniature Tea and Coffee Services	36	150	Telescopic Cups	15	20
Cocktail Shakers	18	20	Muffineers	4	40	Tea and Coffee Services	100	400
Cruet Frames	13-8	100	Napkin Rings	10	30	Tilting Sets	130	150
Crumb Scoops	15	27	Nut Crackers	4	6	Toast Racks	5-8	27
Dessert Fruit Spoons	31-8	100	Oil & Vinegar Frames	15	20	Tripartite Vegetable Dishes	80	130
Dessert Stands	31-8	100	Oak Writing Cabinets	60	500	Two Handled Trays	150	250
Dinner Cruets	25	100	Pepper Grinders	5-4	30			
Dish Covers	50	80	Pickle Prongs or Forks	1	9			
Egg Frames	31-8	50						
Entre Dishes	50	85						

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Albums	12	to 70	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	18	to 40	Photo Screens	9	to 50
Aneroid Barometers	...	...	Glove Stretchers, Ivory	10	20	Pocket Letter Cases	4	20
Ash Trays	1-8	5	Housewifes	6	10	Pocket Wallets	4	20
Barometers	...	...	Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	40	60	Purses	1-8	15
Binocular Glasses	...	...	Jewel Cases	25	100	Scrap Books	5-4	40
Blotting Books and Cases	20	70	Ladies' Carriage Bags	7	25	Sets of Scissors	7	18
Cabinet Photo Frames	1-4	10	Ladies' Hand Bags	6-8	30	Smokers' Companions	60	70
Card Cases and Trays	1-12	20	Ladies' Waist Belts	12	15	Tantalus Perfume Cases	20	60
Cigar and Cigarette Cases	3	20	Memo. Books and Letter Cases	3	20	Telescopes	...	...
Desks and Work Cases	25	150	Necessaries, Etui, &c.	7	15	Travelling Bags, all kinds	35	850
Dressing Cases & Bags	12	850	Official Writting and Letter Cases	20	60	Travelling Spirit Flasks	2	60
Fancy Tobacco Boxes	4	6	Perfume Cases	10	60	Work Boxes and Baskets	8	40
Fans	6	50	Photograph Frames	1-4	40	Writing Cases and Desks	15	150
Fitted Bags, all kinds	7	850						
Gongs	20	40						
Gladstone Bags	22-8	60						

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. Established 1815.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, ¾ plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ... ... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 5,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ... ... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 8 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES,
50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTION BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND*-HAND, BY KESTERTON AND CO., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)	

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 25 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens	" 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, Guaranteed quality, and PERFECT CONDITION, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.		Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do.	No. 1	" 19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME		" 20 0	" 2 4
Do.	No. 1	" 18 0	" 2 0
PASHAS	No. 1	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do.	No. 2	" 18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL		" 15 0	" 1 12

CIGARS.		Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS,	No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do.	No. 2	" 22 0	" 2 8
Do.	No. 3	" 18 0	" 2 0
REGALIAS		" 25 0	" 2 12

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
IN
NUMEROUS VARIETIES.

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
THE OPERA BOUFFE,
BURLESQUE & COMEDY Co.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1887.
Toole's Great Success: a New and Original Dramatic COMEDY, in 3 Acts, entitled,
THE BUTLER
BY
MR. & MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, DEC. 7th, at 9 p.m.,
In aid of BUILDING FUND of the WESLEYAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CHURCH, COLABA.

PART I.

1. Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
	BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.	
2. Serenade	"Good night, good night, beloved."	Balfe
	MR. DAVEY.	
3. Duett	"Maying"	Alice Mary Smith
	LADY MORLAND AND MR. DIXON.	
4. Song	"Il Segretto"	Donizetti
	MRS. ADAMS.	
5. Song	"Leaving, yet living"	Marzials
	MR. DIXON.	
6. Pianoforte Solo	"Caprice in E."	Mendelsohn
	MISS FLOWER.	
7. Song	"The Bugler"	Pinsuti
	MR. THELENBERG.	

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Cornet Solo	"Les Folies"	Waldteufel
	BAND SERGT. DANE.	
2. Song	"Esmeralda"	Love
	MRS. ADAMS.	
3. Pianoforte Solo	"Les Etoiles Filantes" (Shooting Stars)	Tito Mattee
	MISS FLOWER.	
4. Cavatina	"Una Voce Poco Fa"	H. Barbieredi Saviglia
	LADY MORLAND.	
5. Song	"Still is the night"	Franz Abt
	MR. THELENBERG.	
6. Duett	"Oh ye voices gone"	Zila
	LADY MORLAND AND MRS. ADAMS.	
7. Selection	"Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
	BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
Apply to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Special Trams will run in all directions.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN OGILVIE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Dec. 1887. Agents.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND FRAMES.

PANEL PORTRAITS, beautifully executed,
Size 11½ inches by 6½ inches. Rs. 7-8 each.

H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
H. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in Masonic Robes.
The latter also in colours. Rs. 12-8 each.

Cabinet size Photographs of H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, in Masonic Robes. Re. 1-8 each.

Frames, Cabinet size, Glass bevilled edges, and silver borders with new metal spring back.....Rs. 2 8
Do. do. with decorated front—water lilies, &c.....Rs. 3 8
Frames, Cabinet size, Pine from.....Rs. 4 to 6-8
Do. do. new pattern for Crystoleum pictures.....Rs. 7 8

PHILIPS AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEWARE! BEWARE!! BEWARE!!!
ALWAYS USE CHUBB'S SAFES.
THEY ARE FIRE AND THIEF PROOF.

Read the following and Beware!:—

BURGLARY AT CAMBELLPORE.—A daring burglary was contrived last Saturday night upon the Cantonment Post Office. The treasure chest, which is of iron and about a quarter of an inch thick throughout, was wrenched open, as well as the V. P. Parcel box, and the loose cash and stamp box. Rupees seventy-seven in postage stamps were stolen; eighteen rupees' worth of stamps were found here and there about the floor; and two hundred and fifty rupees in cash were left untouched in the opened treasure chest by the thieves who were so opportune (for the Post Office) interrupted in their theft.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

TRY TO DISTINGUISH FICTITIOUS FROM GENUINE CHUBB'S GOODS.

Read the following and Beware!:—

THE CHUBB LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY vs. JOSEPH WITHERS.—On Friday in the Chancery Division, Mr. Bunting, on behalf of the Company, moved, before Mr. Justice Kay, for an injunction to restrain the defendant (trading as F. Withers), and Mr. Appleyard, an auctioneer of Hazlepool, from selling or offering for sale, locks or safes purporting to be the manufacture of the plaintiffs' Company when they were not plaintiffs' manufacture. The defendants were represented, and his Lordship made the following order:—To restrain the defendants from offering for sale any locks marked with the name of Chubb that are not Chubb's manufacture, and from marking or selling any such locks with the name of Chubb, and from otherwise representing that locks not of Chubb's manufacture are Chubb's locks.—*City Press,*

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE, is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber, for 1888:—
Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th instant, for the Election of Chairman.
Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th instant, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.
The ballot box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th December, 1887.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

धी बांबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

धी बांम्बे ब्रह्मा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1887, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—
I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1887.

In accordance with section 103 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after to-day.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

FOR SALE.

THE occupancy right of 832 acres of AGRICULTURAL LAND, being part of the Government Farm, near Bhadgaon, in the Kandesh District.
With a view to develop technical education in Agriculture, Government having decided to reduce the area of the abovenamed farm, the following lots are offered FOR SALE.
1. The North Farm, 352 acres of land, hitherto under pasture and 189 acres under tillage, assessed at Rs. 397 or Rs. 1-10-8 on the average per acre.
2. The South Farm, 153 acres of pasture and 55 of well tilled land, assessed at Rs. 190 or Re. 1 per acre.
3. The Home Farm, 83 acres assessed at Rs. 85. On this plot are situated the Farm steading bungalow and offices.
The land is valuable arr cultural land. It is 5 miles from the Gaina and 10½ from the Pachora station. Its whole area is capable of irrigation from the Jamda Canal. The locality is healthy. The land under pasture is the finest black cotton soil of the neighbourhood. Its clearance for cultivation is easy. Much of it yields heavy cuttings of grass and may be classed as first rate Kuran. The land under cultivation has been well farmed and well manured. It produces rich crops of the best staples of Khandesh cotton, wheat, and oil seeds and if irrigated, sugarcane, chillies and tobacco.
Fuller details will be given in print on application to the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Poona. A map with details of the fields composing each lot may be seen at his office or at that of the Superintendent of the Farm, who will afford every facility for inspection. Sealed tenders will be received by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, up to the 15th January after which date the undersigned will decide to accept the highest offer or to put the property to auction, in the latter case further notice will be given to all tenderers and to the public.
H. R. COOKE,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.
(OPPOSITE BOREE BUNDER STATION.)
JUNABAI *VS.* NAVABAI,
OR
WIVES AS THEY WERE
AND
MAIDS AS THEY ARE
BY
MR. ARDASEER BYRAMJEE PATEL.

The above social play will be performed by the members of the ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY at the above Theatre,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1887.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given in the GYMKHANA PAVILION, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission Tickets for themselves and also tickets for their guests; price ONE RUPEE each, on application to the HONORARY SECRETARY,
G. W. ROUGHTON.
70, Tamarind Lane.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,
TO SUBSCRIBERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

'XMAS NUMBERS OF THE GRAPHIC AND THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS posted to our Up-country Subscribers 4-30 NOON, MONDAY, 5th instant, MAIL DAY.
Rs. 1-0 each, Post Free Rs. 1-4.
'XMAS GRAPHIC,
'XMAS GRAPHIC,
'XMAS GRAPHIC.
'XMAS ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
'XMAS ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
'XMAS ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
YULE TIDE,
YULE TIDE,
YULE TIDE.

POST FREE.
A newly prepared Revised and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAZAAR.

THE SALE of WORK at the Church Mission House in aid of the Church Missionary Society's Girls' School, Girgaum, will be continued until THURSDAY, the 8th instant.
The BAZAAR will be OPEN from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets, called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake called Bonda, Portazal Christmas Honey Comb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Halwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to
MRS. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING called for THURSDAY, the 8th instant, motions to the following effect will be proposed (1) by Lieutenant-Colonel Fortman, "that Messrs. Ardaseer Framji Moos and Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina, be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that they be paid Rs. 2,500 each as their remuneration." Dossabai Framji, Esq., C.S.I., will second this motion. (2). By Captain H. O. Selby that "six clear months before the termination of the agreement of any officer, appointed by the Corporation, notice shall be given to the Corporation of the impending termination of such agreement in order that the Corporation may take such steps in the matter as may to them seem fit." (3). By ditto "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a full report on any correspondence filed in the Municipal Offices, on the subject of an overbridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Falkland Road level crossing, reporting especially whether either the Corporation or the late Bench of Justices or the Commissioner have at any time received any assurances from Government on this subject, and if so, in what precise terms such assurance or assurances were couched." (4). By ditto "that all petitions, &c., received by the Chairman be, in the first instance, referred to the Town Council who will submit them to the Corporation with such remarks or recommendations as they shall deem fit. Provided that nothing in this order shall be deemed to affect any petition or letter dealing wholly with any matter already before the Corporation and on the agenda paper of a meeting."
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, December 5, 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NAKAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSHI BHIMJEE HURIRAM has CONTRACTED TO SELL to NAVIBAI, widow of THAKER ROWJEE CULLANJEE, the undermentioned property, and the said NAVIBAI has in her turn contracted to sell the said undermentioned property to MOGHIBAI, wife of THAKER PARAMJEE PURSHOTAM. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, in Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any will be considered to have been waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the east side of Bora Bazaar Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 577, New No. 5692, Old Survey No. 576, New Survey No. 5701, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality, under Ward No. 224, Street No. 209 containing by admeasurement (72) square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Ganji Khetsey on the west by Bora Bazaar Street, on the north by the property of Naya Dharamsi, and on the south by the property of Cooverjee Cullianjee.—Dated this 26th November, 1887.
THAKURDAS DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE OF
FANCY AND PLAIN NEEDLEWORK
AND
EXHIBITION OF MRS. JARLEY'S (LIVING) WAX-WORKS,
In aid of the Building Fund of the Home for the Poor in Mazagon,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, December 9th and 10th,
AT THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

At the Sale there will be a large and varied selection of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents, amongst which will be specially noticeable a beautiful
COLLECTION OF DOLLS, of all sizes, and prices.
All sorts of Needlework, China Glass Toys, Indian Ornaments, and Curiosities, and Warm and Useful Clothing for rich and for Poor,

Admission 8 As. Children under 12 and Servants, 4 As. Subscribers to the Home, Free.
Hours from 3 to 8 each day.
And on Saturday, December 10th, from 10 till 2, for Purdah Ladies only.
In addition to the other Stalls there will be a Flower Stall, a Refreshment Stall, a Book and Picture Stall.
Christmas Cards may be had at the Book Stall.
Special arrangements will be made to enable Purdah Ladies to visit the Bazaar on Saturday, December 10th, between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.
All those assisting at the Bazaar will be distinguished by a tri-coloured bow on the left breast.

PROGRAMME.

Friday, December	9th	Bazaar opens at 3 p.m.
Do. do.	9th	Mrs. JARLEY's Wax-work begins at 6-30 p.m.
Saturday, do.	10th	Attendance of Purdah Ladies from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Do. do.	10th	Bazaar opens at 3 p.m.
Do. do.	10th	Mrs. JARLEY's Wax-work, at 5-30 p.m.

E. PRIDGEON.

THE WATERBURY
JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd ,,	... ...	,, 200
3rd ,,	... ...	,, 100
20 Prizes	... ...	,, 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.
Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.
Full particulars will be supplied by
THE AGENT to the Company,
BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be
THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,
Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a
CHALLENGE
To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURYS against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.
The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian harity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8, Rs 8-8.
Is accurate,
Will regulate to a minute a month,
Is durable, Is reliable,
Is made entirely by machinery,
Is therefore uniform in quality,
And is easily and cheaply repaired.
Guaranteed for one year.
Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY
Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.
CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,
IN ALL PATTERNS.
Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8
May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of
Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY,
Or from the Sole Agent for India,
WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY.

1887!! CHRISTMAS 1887!!
HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS.
NEW
YEAR'S
GIFTS.
BIRTHDAY AND COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & CO. have the honour to announce that their importations for the Present Season's Christmas Trade are now open and displayed in their Show-room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture, which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe, and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedented low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

OPENING NOTICE.

FEDERICO PELITI, Manufacturing Confectioner, has the pleasure to announce that his new Branch at No. 73, Esplanade, and 1, A, Church Gate Street, will be open on MONDAY, the 12th of December.
This business will be conducted on the same principle as his well known establishments at Calcutta and Simla.
Orders can now be booked for Christmas Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, Ices, Dessert, etc.
For the present Communications should be addressed to the Factory in Ash Lane, adjoining Messrs. Marcks and Co.
N.B.—All orders will be personally attended to by Federico Peliti, who was awarded at the Calcutta International Exhibition FOUR GOLD MEDALS, one SILVER and one BRONZE, for Preparations of his Own Manufacturing.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown		
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown.....		
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen		Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.
Drab Square Crown do. do.		
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown..		
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square		
Brown Round Crown, all Shades		

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8	
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10	8	
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8	

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice...	5	0	
Tweed Caps, Cricketing Shape one Peak	3	8	
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	4	0	
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0	
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality...	14	8	
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8	

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." .....Rs.	30 8
"PALE DRY." ..... ,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... ,,	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... ,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... ,,	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... ,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ... ,,	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
COGNAC,
FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or
ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Opposite Municipal Offices.
TOM SAYERS.....PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.
SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.
Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 8-30,
After which cold Suppers can be supplied
Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number if due notice is given.

SALE OF WORK
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY,
Consisting of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Fancy Work, and Articles suitable for Christmas Presents,
WILL BE HELD AT
ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL,
(Miss PECHEY, M.D., has kindly lent her House),
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 7th, and 8th.
From 3 p.m. till 7 p.m.

THE steamer "ASCALON," 1,523 tons nett register, stranded fourteen miles North-West of Galle, will be sold as she lies BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the 17th of December.
FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
24th November, 1887.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Managing Committee is prepared to received applications for aid from the above Fund from Bhattia and other high caste Hindu candidates who are desirous of learning the profession of a Solicitor, that is to become an articled clerk or that of a Barrister or of a Physician or of a Doctor.
Applications on printed forms will be received up to 31st December 1887. For particulars and forms of application apply to
RAMDAS LADHA,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
11, Holichuck, Fort, 1st Dec. 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1888.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Forms, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Termini, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, December 14th, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office Parel, 26th November, 1887.

NOTICE.
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st February 1888, and during the ensuing Season only, the Company will not GUARANTEE TO CONVEY GRAIN and SEED from Kamptee to Nagpur and Stations on the G. I. P. and connecting Railways.
The work of converting the present Metre Gauge line to the Broad Gauge and the extension of the Railway beyond Rajnandgaon will absorb a large number of the limited supply of wagons in the conveyance of construction material.
Every effort will, however, be made to meet the requirements of merchants and others, but they are recommended to make their own arrangements to carry the traffic to Nagpur, where it can be booked by the G. I. P. Railway Company.
T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Nagpur, 29th Nov. 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 23rd December, 1887, for the Supply of Small Stores; OILS, TALLOW, WASTE, &c., required for the Use of this Railway during the Calender Year 1888.
Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be had on application to the Chief Storekeeper of the Line on payment of Rupees TWO.
Tenders may be for the whole or part of the Stores required.
Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200, as earnest money, which will be forfeited if the person, whose Tender is accepted, fails to fulfil the Conditions of his Tender. Tenders which are not accompanied with earnest money will not be considered.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Small Stores," and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.
The Agent and Chief Engineer will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of a Tender.
By Order,
A. D. ROLLO,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS STEWART CHAPMAN, late of No. 36, Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington in the country of Middlesex, formerly a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, European, deceased, (who died at No. 36, Stanhope Gardens aforesaid on the 5th day of May 1887) and desirous of administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 19th day of November 1887, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRASER SALTER HORE and AUGUSTUS ASHFORD CONROY of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CHARLOTTE CHAPMAN, widow and sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit, and until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ashford Conroy, on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 7th day of January 1888, as after that date the said Fraser Salter Hore and Augustus Ashford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Mary Charlotte Chapman as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1887.
HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No 320 OF 1887.

HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJEEBHOY VISRAM, respectively, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Merchants, carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay and at other places, under the name, style, and firm of Visram Ebrahim and Company.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
M. N. R. A. BOB, of Passaia, in British Burmah, the registered owner of the British Barque "Daylight," now lying in the Bombay Harbour.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 20th day of September, 1887, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,038-9-11 for debt and Rs. 539-11-6 for taxed costs, which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 5,598-5-5, and simple interest thereon at six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment.
And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment before Judgment of moveable property, dated the 28th day of August, 1887, the following moveable property was attached, namely the Defendant's Barque "Daylight," now lying in Bombay Harbour, her apparel, furniture, tackle, stores, &c., of which Barque the defendant is the sole owner the estimated value of the said barque "Daylight" is Rs. 12,000 or thereabouts, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.
And whereas by an Order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, dated the 2nd day of November, 1887, it was ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay be at liberty to sell the attached property through the Auctioneers, Messrs. Mesquee and Company.
NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1887, at 3 p.m., under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property, issued in the above Suit on the 26th date of October, 1887, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. MENESSEE and Company, at their premises at Hummum Street Fort, the moveable property aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.
The abovenamed Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the Sale.
The said property to be paid for at the time of Sale.
For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of November 1887.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY and BROWN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, FIRST, SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of the house in Hornby Row, now in the occupation of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET with immediate possession, the entire HOUSE in Hornby Row, next to Sir J. J. School, lately vacated by Dr. J. G. da Cunha. Each Floor could be had separately. If required, for rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sale of Work for All Saints' Community, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, 3 to 7 p.m.
Concert in the Town Hall for the Wesleyan Church, 9 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Church Mission House, Girgaum, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Alfred Dramatic Company.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Clan Ogilvie (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Aspatria (s), from West Hartlepool; Lawada (s), Calcutta; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Soomatra (s), for Aden and Jeddah; Coolean (Barque), Chittagong; China (s), Port Said; and Picton (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Zambesi entered the Dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, will be closed at 12-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant, at Karachi.

S. JOHN'S COLABA.—The Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Byculla, will preach the second special Advent sermon in this Church, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.—We understand that Professor S. Cooke has tendered his resignation of the office of Commissioner for the Suburban Municipality.—*Deccan Herald.*

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Fort Dispensary during the last month was 2,580, the daily average being 86. The total of new admissions was 1,287 and the number of children vaccinated 101.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.—The concert in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Wesleyan Chapel for Soldiers and Sailors in Lower Colaba takes place this evening. Arrangements have been made for late trams to be run.

ALLEGED POISONING BY A POLICEMAN.—Bhickoo Babajee, Police Countable No. 1001 A, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with murder, by administering poison (to wit arsenic) to one Nagoo Rama and thereby causing his death on the 16th ultimo. The case was postponed for hearing to the 19th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to attend.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—As will be seen from our advertisement columns, this company is going to-night to revive the Parsee social play of the new wife and the old. It was a great success when it was first placed upon the boards of the Alfred Theatre, and that circumstance has evidently induced the management to repeat it. The play is good, and the principal players being experienced in their art, are likely to do ample justice to the performance.

FIRE.—On Monday, a few minutes before midnight, a fire was discovered on the third floor of a house belonging to a Mr. Waird Solomon, situated in Pydownes Road. The flames communicated with the roof of the building and in a few moments the whole roof was in a blaze. Three steam fire-engines, from the several Fire Brigade stations, repaired to the scene, but the two upper stories of the building were entirely destroyed. At about 1-30 a.m. the fire was got well under control and by 2 a.m. it was completely extinguished. The origin of the fire is attributed to the ceiling taking fire from an unprotected kerosine oil lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A NATIVE BROKER.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Francis James Mitchel, a cotton and produce broker, charged a native broker named Baboo Charoo Chunder Ghose with cheating in respect of a contract for the supply of poppy seeds to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The case was called on before Mr. Ryan. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Sealey, pleader, for the defendant.

Mr. Brown, in his opening remarks, said this was a case of importance to the mercantile community. The defendant had represented to the prosecutor that two native merchants were ready to sell 500 tons of poppy seeds, and acting upon that information, Mr. Mitchel entered into a contract with Messrs. Ralli Brothers for the supply of that quantity of the seeds at Rs. 6 per cwt. Mr. Mitchel was fully under the impression that the contracts which the defendant had said he had entered into with the two merchants were *bona fide* agreements, and it was only by an accident that he afterwards discovered that they knew nothing whatever of the matter. In giving the names of the sellers to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr. Mitchell had, of course, represented that he had the authority of the sellers to enter into the contracts, and when it afterwards turned out that he had no such authority at all, he was seriously damaged in his reputation as a straightforward broker in his business relations with a firm like Messrs. Ralli Brothers. This was a very serious risk for a man in this business to incur; and it would be quite clear from the facts when they would be laid before the Court, that the offence came clearly under the definition of cheating, in that the accused had induced the complainant by a false representation to do something which would result in serious loss to him, both in reputation and in money.

Mr. Sealey contended, in the first place, that the accused had been the partner, and not the servant, of the complainant, there being an agreement between the parties binding them to continue in partnership in the business for a space of two years. There was consequently no service rendered by the defendant to Mr. Mitchel, and there was no cheating. The defence was that a sum of over Rs. 700 was still due to the accused in respect of the brokerage earnings, that the complainant had never attempted to settle the account, and that when he was called upon to settle it he brought this charge. It would be seen from the contract that the seeds were to be delivered to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, between this time and June next, and consequently, it could not be said just now whether its fulfilment would occasion any pecuniary loss to the complainant. It would appear from the evidence that Mr. Mitchel had been definitely told more than once by the accused never, under any circumstances, to make any contract with Ralli Brothers in his name: so it was impossible for Mr. Mitchel to have been afterwards authorized by this same man to enter into a contract with that firm.

Mr. Brown said the question for his Worship to consider was whether or not any damage was likely to be caused to the complainant on account of the transaction.

The Magistrate: The question is whether there was any false representation on the part of the accused.

Mr. Brown said that assuming there was a false representation, the point for the consideration of the Court was whether Mr. Mitchel had suffered or not. The complainant had suffered in loss of reputation, and it was impossible in a criminal case like this to tell him to wait till June or July to discover whether he had suffered any pecuniary loss or not. If a deception was practised, it was impossible to get out of the four corners of section 415.

The Magistrate observed that if it could be established that there was a partnership, then the parties would be referred to a civil court.

Mr. Brown urged that the defendant was not a partner, but simply in the employ of the complainant who paid him by a percentage on the profits.

The complainant, being examined by Mr. Brown, said:—I have carried on for nearly four years the business of cotton and produce broker in Bombay. In that business it is necessary for me to employ native brokers. I have employed native brokers, besides the defendant. I first employed the defendant about eight or ten months ago. I have got a writing from him with reference to his employment. It is dated 3rd September 1887; but I had employed him before that, when I paid him a small share in the brokerage for the business he actually brought. This is the usual way for European brokers to remunerate their native assistants. I passed the defendant no writing. He was not my partner, nor did he ever exercise or claim the right of partnership. He brought no money into the firm, nor does his name appear in the firm. He had no authority to sign contracts for me. He worked with me from September till the 14th November, when I dismissed him. The account with him is still open. But he has received the bulk of his money. In October last I accepted an order from Messrs. Ralli Brothers to buy 500 tons of poppy seeds. I asked the defendant to find sellers. He said he had got sellers for supplying 250 tons at the rate of Rs. 6. He gave the names of the sellers as Beniparsad Brijmohundas and Tikaram Sitaram. These are well-known merchants, and I had dealings with both of them. Ralli Brothers are very particular about the names of the sellers. If the names are bad, the firm refuses the contract. I produce two counterfoils of contracts 1063 and 1064. The counterfoils are in the hands of the defendant, who also made out the corresponding contracts. I then signed the contract notes, and the bought notes were sent to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The defendant took away with him the sellers' notes to give them to the seller. When contracts like these are made with native merchants, their signatures are taken in the "despatch book." But no entries appear here with reference to the sold notes 1063 and 1064. It is the defendant's duty to make these entries. I first became aware of these duties not appearing in the despatch book only about ten days ago. The defendant never told me that the notes had not been delivered to the natives. Until recently I had no reason to suppose that these contracts were not complete. The sold notes have never been returned to me by the defendant. Rally Brothers now hold me responsible in the matter. The present price of poppy seeds is 6-5 per cwt, representing on the 250 tons a loss of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,600. It would be very damaging for me to go and tell Ralli Brothers that I had given them a false contract.

Cross-examined:—I do business with brokers besides those employed in my office. In some cases I give them a half share of the brokerage earnings. I keep a book of the sums received and paid by me as brokerage from day to day. The further cross-examination of the witness was reserved, as certain books upon which he was to be examined were not in Court.

Mr. Oscar Got, an Assistant in Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was then examined. He produced two bought notes signed by Mr. Mitchel and passed to him in the ordinary course of business. The firm is very particular about the names of the sellers, they always saw whether the names were good or not. Witness considered the contracts as still subsisting.

After the witness had been cross-examined, the case was adjourned for further hearing till to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION IN MYRABOLAMS.

LALLJEE KUTCHRA AND OTHERS *vs.* DHUNUMJEY KARA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs in this suit claimed to recover from defendants by way of damages for a breach of contract the sum of Rs. 3,854-3, with interest, and asked that the defendants be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,000, with interest from the 30th March 1887. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhurumsey and Cama, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Ferre, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants.

The defendants are Hindoos, father and son, and carry on business together. On the 30th March 1887, by a Gujerates agreement, they agreed to deliver to plaintiffs, at their warehouse at Mandavie Bunder, 90 candies of myrabolams of the following descriptions:—40 candies of yellow commodity as per sample at the rate of 15 annas per Callian maund, and 50 candies of mixed yellow and red in the proportion of 12 to 4 annas at the rate of Rs. 0-13-3 per Callian maund. On the date abovementioned, the plaintiffs were under contract with the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company to supply them with 150 tons of myrabolams at the rate of Rs. 29-12-0 per candy; and it was for the purpose of fulfilling their contract that the goods were ordered from the defendants. Plaintiffs informed them of their contract with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, and advanced to defendants a sum of Rs. 2,000 in respect of the agreement. The price of myrabolams of the quality contracted for began to rise, and the defendants having failed to deliver according to the contract, the plaintiffs sent them a notice, to which the reply was that defendants never contracted to deliver in Bombay, and that they were merely brokers in the transaction. The defendants never delivered the goods contracted for; and the plaintiffs having been unable to fulfil their contract with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, had become liable to them in damages for their breach of contract to the extent of Rs. 2,000. They had also lost the profits, Rs. 1,854-3-0, which they would have made had the goods been delivered by the defendants according to their agreement. Defendants had not repaid the Rs. 2,000 advanced to them on the 30th March 1887 and the plaintiffs also claimed that amount with interest. The first defendant, son of the second, said that he and his father are not joint in estate and do not carry on business together. He denied having entered into or signed the alleged agreement with the plaintiffs, and he said he was a broker residing and carrying on business at Callian. On the date in question, on behalf of one Gunput Luxmon Tali, of Junar, he agreed to sell to plaintiffs 90 candies of myrabolams of the description mentioned in the agreement, but it was agreed that the goods should be delivered at Callian. Gunput Luxmon signed a memorandum with reference to the goods, and defendant gave to plaintiffs a memorandum in his own handwriting with reference thereto, which the plaintiffs had suppressed. Defendant denied having been informed by the plaintiffs that they were under contract with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company. The price of myrabolams did not rise, but fell after the 30th March 1887; and the plaintiffs failed to take delivery of the goods at Callian though frequently requested to do so. In consequence defendant, at the request of Gunput Luxmon, resold the goods on the 4th May 1887 at the rate of 13½ annas per Callian maund and delivered them to the purchaser at Callian, the loss amounting to Rs. 415-11-0, which defendant paid to Gunput Luxmon and debited to plaintiffs. Defendant has an account with plaintiffs, who paid him the sum of Rs. 2,000 on account on the 30th March 1887. After debiting plaintiffs with the loss of Rs. 415-11-0, and the brokerage Rs. 84-3-3, the defendant brought into Court the balance of Rs. 498-6-0 which was due to the plaintiffs. The second defendant the father, he was not joint in estate of business with the first defendant, and he denied having entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs.

The evidence in the case, which is of no public interest, was not finished at the rising of the Court.

FANCY BAZAARS AND SALES.

THOSE entrusted with the guardianship of charitable institutions and others in charge of associations established for the benefit of the poor, have done well to choose this time of the year to organize fancy bazaars and sales of work in aid of the funds of such associations and institutions. For it would be questionable whether at any other season of the year the public would be found so willing to respond to appeals made in such quick succession. The Church Missionary Society yesterday opened a fancy bazaar at the Mission House, Girgaum, in aid of its Native Christian Boarding School, and the Sisters of the All Saints' Community also organized a sale of fancy work to add to their income and assist them in carrying on the vast amount of charitable work which falls to their lot. Closely following on these there is to be a fancy bazaar to be held on Friday and Saturday in the Town Hall, in aid of the building fund of a house for the poor in Mazagon. Charity is twice blessed, we are told, and it would undoubtedly be charity to aid in whatever manner one can the several objects for which calls are being made. The boarding school for native Christian girls belonging to the Church Mission Society is an institution, as its name betokens, established for the training of native Christian boys and girls. In the last report issued by the Society, it is stated, that the school is held in high estimation by native Christians, and is an inestimable boon to them, as they mostly live in villages where they can get no education for their children and especially for their girls. The report adds that among all the agencies employed in Missionary enterprise, none perhaps better repay the money spent on them than institutions of this class. As Missionary work is in these days receiving such an impulse, the appeal on behalf of such a useful agency of its work will be made, it is to be hoped, not in vain. It only remains to be said that the bazaar is very well stocked with beautiful work and useful articles priced most moderately, too, and will continue open till to-morrow, it being found necessary to have an extra day, as the "stock" is so plentiful.

THE ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY FANCY SALE.

We have recently in these columns given histories of the various charities of the Parsee and Hindoo communities, and though, perhaps, the charitable institutions under the management of Europeans and European associations are not so numerous, they yet form an appreciable number. In a quiet and unostentatious way the Sisters of the All Saints' Community perform a vast amount of charitable work. The various hospitals—we might almost include all the hospitals in the city—are usefully assisted by the Sisters, who nurse the sick; and several schools are also solely under their management. It is to assist them in carrying on these and other works of charity that the sale has been organized. Dr. Pechey kindly placed her large bungalow on Cumballa Hill at the service of the Sisters, and in its spacious verandahs fancy and useful articles for sale are tastefully laid out. Here again, as in the bazaar referred to above, the tastes of all classes of purchasers have been consulted, and the bachelor as well as *pater-familias* can readily find whatever he needs. This sale will also continue till Thursday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Gem in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

IT is a curious fact that Australia should consume actually one-third more of Indian-grown tea than India itself consumes, whilst of a total growth of about 86,000,000 lbs. of tea—the produce of the year's crop in India—only 1,500,000 lbs. will remain for consumption in India, while 2,000,000 lbs. will go to Australia, and 82,500,000 lbs. to England. This last supply is nearly 10 per cent. greater than the quantity sent to England from this country last year.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMRI ON HIS TRAVELS.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore Saheb of Limri returned to Bombay on the 21st ult. after an exceedingly interesting tour in the United Kingdom and the United States of America and Canada, his Highness has the distinction of being the first Indian Prince who crossed the Atlantic, though we believe that the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, accompanied by Mr. White and Dr. Banajee, did visit parts of America and Canada sometime afterwards. The two princes met at New York and later at Toronto, but while the Thakore Saheb of Morvi confined his travels to the eastern parts of the country, His Highness of Limri directed his course due west, and at the present moment he is the only Indian Chief who has been to the Far West and the Pacific Coast. It was his intention at one time to put a girdle round the earth by extending his travels to China and Japan, and thus continuing his journey to India, but as a trip of that kind would consume more time than he could spare, he retraced his steps eastwards.

His Highness went to England to take part in the Jubilee rejoicings. Arrived in England, Mr. J. R. Bridgwater was deputed by the India Office to accompany him on his travels, and with such an admirable cicerone the trips both in the United Kingdom and the United States could not fail to be most interesting and enjoyable. While in Scotland the Thakore Saheb, by desire of Lord and Lady Reay, visited their Excellencies' home, Carolside, near Melrose Abbey. His Highness's experiences north of the Tweed were most interesting, and he lost no opportunity of acquiring knowledge by visiting the most important manufactories. He was much impressed by the marvellous works of the new bridge in course of construction over the Frith of Forth. Happening to be in Edinburgh while the annual meeting of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers was being held, he was received by that important body. He also visited his Highness the Rao of Cutch, who was at the Scottish capital at the same time. Her Majesty the Queen wishing to take leave again of the Thakore Saheb, he returned to London, and subsequently the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and the Thakore Saheb of Limri, accompanied by Colonel Wodehouse, C.S.I., proceeded together to Osborne to present their portraits to the Queen-Empress, who in return invested them with the Jubilee Medal, the ceremony being witnessed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The Thakore Saheb, accompanied by Mr. Bridgwater, left for Ireland *en route* for America on August 13. He was entertained by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Londonderry) at the Viceregal Lodge, and was visited by the civic and other authorities in Dublin, Killarney, Cork and Queenstown, whence he sailed on August 18, in the White Star liner, Adriatic, reaching New York on August 26.

The Thakore Saheb's travels in America were most extensive, and he made himself fully acquainted with all the institutions and the customs of the great Republic, devoting particular attention to the manufactures and agricultural system pursued both in the States and the Dominion. The social condition of the Indians in America, the electoral system, the railways, wealth, forestry, were all subjects which peculiarly interested the distinguished traveller. His Highness went through every important State and Territory in America, visited every important city and place, and crossed every great river and mountain range both in Canada and the States. Among the mountains which he crossed were the Rockies, the Sierra Nevada, the Californian, &c.; and among the rivers which he forded were the Hudson, the Mississipi, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Sacramento, the Columbia, the Susquehana, the St. Lawrence, &c. At Washington his Highness was presented to President Cleveland by Sir Lionel Sackville West, her Majesty's Minister, whose guest he was, and who invited the Chinese, the Japanese, the Germans, and the Danish Ministers and the members of his Legation to meet him.

The Thakore Saheb went to Newport and Boston up the Hudson river, and to Montreal *via* Lake George. At Quebec his Highness received the greatest kindness and attention from the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne, by whose special request he also visited the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto. Both at Toronto and Ottawa he was entertained by the Dominion and State Ministers. After "doing" the Niagara Falls his Highness went on to Chicago, and then by the Northern Pacific Railway through the great farming districts of Minnesota, Dokota and Montana to the Yellow Stone Park, consisting of some 7,000 acres bought and reserved by the American Government for the use of the public for ever. Again, by the Northern Pacific Railway his Highness crossed the Rocky Mountains into Portland, and continued the journey south by the Oregon and Californian route to San Francisco, subsequently visiting the Yosemite Valley where the Gigantic trees so famous all over the world were seen. Returning to San Francisco, his Highness retraced his steps towards the East, travelling through California, over the Sierra Nevadas, by the Central Pacific Railway through Utah to Oregon and the Salt Lake City; by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to Denver, and then by the Union Pacific Railway through the great farming lands of Colorado and Towa to Chicago, and by the Pennsylvania Railway to New York. Leaving New York on October 19 by the White Star lines s.s. Germanic, his Highness reached Liverpool on October 28th. Before returning to India, his Highness paid a couple of days' visit to Manchester, for the exhibition, and also called upon his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at Brighton. The Thakore Saheb, we are informed, made an excellent impression wherever he went.

AMERICA THROUGH THE THAKORE SAHEB'S SPECTACLES.

THE *New York Star* publishes the following account of an interview which one of its representatives had with the Thakore Sahib in the Empire City:—

The Thakore Sahib arrived at New York from England on Aug. 26, and after spending a few days here he visited Washington, where he was presented to the President by the British Minister. He then visited Philadelphia, Newport (where he was entertained by the most fashionable people of that most fashionable American watering place), Boston went up the Hudson River and through Lakes George and Champlain, and down the St. Lawrence River, visiting the chief Canadian cities.

At Ottawa Lord Lansdowne gave a reception in his honor. Thence the Thakore went west over the Northern Pacific to Oregon and California and back through Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska to Chicago and to New York by the Pennsylvania Central. Such a tour for an Oriental of high degree is unprecedented and indicates a studious and liberal character.

A representative of *The Star* called at the Brevoort, where the Thakore was stopping, and on presentation of his card Mr. Bridgwater appeared, and after a critical inspection, which was afterwards explained, he was invited to the Thakore's appartments, where he received a most graceful welcome from a handsome, slender, symmetrical and typical Hindoo, who parted his luxuriant and raven black hair precisely in the middle and wore the well-known, long curling mustachios, with beard trimmed to the contour of the face. The Thakore is an earnest student and wears spectacles, which, however, do not apparently detract from his pleasant and intelligent expression.

The reporter explained the object of his visit and the Thakore replied that he should be most happy to give the people of New York his impressions of America, especially as they were generally pleasant impressions, but that any such expression would necessarily be very defective on account of the limited time at his disposal, as he was then preparing to go on shipboard.

"First," said he, "your scenery—who can describe it? It is so varied and so grand. The bay and harbor of New York are enchanting. Nature has done much for your city. It is wrong that man has not done justice to nature. Your streets are wretched, your docks disgraceful, your public buildings are apparently defective and ignorantly located. When Indians, or Frenchmen, or Englishmen, or any other civilised people expend millions on a public building, they endeavour to place it where it can be seen to advantage. This appears not to be thought of in America.

As for scenery Yellowstone Park impressed me most vividly and strangely. In India we are accustomed to gigantic ruins and my first impression on seeing this park was that it must at one time have been the home of a mighty people and that the great natural wonders were the ruins left behind them; their only monuments.

"I like America. It is a wonderful country, largely blessed by nature and filled with the most wonderful works ever accomplished by man, when one considers the short time in which it has been accomplished. Your civilization is abreast of any in the world, in some things superior. Your faults time, I believe, will eradicate.

"In your political system or condition I can make only one serious criticism. It seems to me that your best educated, purest and wealthiest people take little interest in your politics. It will be a happy day for the United States when you have a large class of wealthy, educated men who will be willing to serve their country from patriotism and will consider it their greatest honor to do so. Your people, however, have probably been so occupied in subduing the country and acquiring wealth that they have had little time for politics, but I hope and believe that this will soon change.

"I think your President an honest and fearless man; I have taken great interest in reading his history. By the way, I think your women are superior to your men. They are handsomer, better dressed, better conversationalists and apparently better educated, but your men, I believe, are the hardest working and most energetic in the world.

"Your system of railway travelling is good but I like more privacy. It is not agreeable to travel for two days in a car where one has to sleep and make his toilet with every one else.

"I want to say a word about your newspapers. They are bright and collect the news from all parts of the world; nevertheless I think your journalism is too personal and not sufficiently dignified.

"For myself, I have always been glad to meet reporters if they were gentlemen, but I have met very few that merit that title. Often mere boys have been sent to see me; unshaved and unclean in their appearance, and who had no idea how to address or converse with a gentleman. They have invaded my privacy, and actually come to my rooms without sending their cards and have interrupted my dinners and my conversation. I wish you would say that, if I were the proprietor of an American newspaper, I would endeavor to have gentlemen to meet gentlemen."

The reporter asked the Thakore the feeling of the native Indian population toward the British Government. He said:

"I am very glad you ask that question for I find that an impression exists in America that there is disaffection in India toward the Government. This, emphatically, is not so. The native population have grievances, it is true, but what people has not? Even the people of New York and the United States have many grievances, but that is not disaffection. I believe the people of India to be as loyal to the English government as any colony in the Empire."

"Do you consider India to be progressing in education and public works as rapidly as she should?"

"I do. The system of education that is being introduced in every part of India is something that we are very proud of, and we are now beginning to educate our girls as well as our boys. Our railroads are fast taking rank with the great systems of the world, and I think that in general public works India would surprise the American traveller. Give us fifty years more of place and India will astonish the world."

"Do you think an Asian war between England and Russia probable?"

"No. There is no real conflict of interests and the frontiers of India are too well fortified and the Indian army too powerful to admit of Russia lightly entering on such a struggle."

The Thakore is a fluent, terse and a very pleasing talker. He is 28 years of age and highly educated. He finished his education in England. He is a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and says that natives are admitted to government positions in large numbers, and that the policy of the government in this regard is daily becoming more liberal. The principality and city of Limbdi is about the size of Connecticut.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EAV ENLY BODIES.

A VERY striking paper was read before the Royal Society by Mr. Norman Lockyer on the constitution of the heavenly bodies. Commenting on the paper, the *Times* says:—

The conclusions advanced are of the most novel and far-reaching character. If ultimately established to the satisfaction of the scientific world, they will involve a complete revision of the conceptions now current concerning the structure and evolution of the Cosmos. "All self-luminous bodies in the celestial spaces," Mr. Lockyer tells us, 'are composed of meteorites, or masses of vapour produced by heat brought about by condensation of meteor swarms due to gravity." This is the new nebular hypothesis in its broadest possible statement. It is not so much a reconstruction of the old nebular hypothesis as the interpolation of new terms in a series which includes the old nebular hypothesis among its terms. There is nothing new in saying that some self-luminous bodies in the heavens are masses of meteorites rendered luminous by collisions, and that others are masses of vapour at a transcendental temperature. Comets have been held by astronomers to be clusters of incandescent meteorites ever since Schiaparelli demonstrated in 1866 that the orbit of the August meteors was identical with that of the bright comet which appeared in that year. We know, on the other hand, that the sun is a mass of incandescent vapour, and that stars like Sirius are also masses of vapour glowing at a temperature far greater even than that of the sun. But the point of the new hypothesis is, that it undertakes to establish a serial and evolutionary connection between comets composed of meteorites and masses of incandescent vapour like Sirius and our own sun. If the hypothesis is established, we may still regard the solar system and its several members as the associated results of nebular condensation; though we must go further and say that the nebula itself is not the primordial organism, but that it is the evolved product of the gradual condensation of meteorites, at first existing separately at distances inconsistent with the production of luminous phenomena, then gradually approximating under the increasing operation of gravity.

Thus the origin of the universe is alleged to be found in the meteorite; for the reasoning applied to the solar system may be applied *mutatis mutandis*, to all other self-luminous heavenly bodies, and, indeed, must be so applied if the hypothesis is well founded. At first sight this must seem to be a very inadequate cause for so transcendental effect. But a meteorite is at any rate *vera causa*. We know that meteorites exist in almost incredible numbers in the regoins of cosmical space. It is true that very few meteorites are sufficiently large to survive the combustion to which they are subjected when they enter the earth's atmosphere and foreach the earth itself as solid bodies. But the number of meteorites which enter the earth's atmosphere and are rendered luminous by their passage through it is estimated by the best authorities to be not less than 20,000,000 in each space of twenty-four hours; and if it be considered that the earth, which shares the proper motion of the whole solar system, can never twice occupy the same position in space, we are driven to the conclusion that the number of meteorites in space is practically infinite. It does not follow from this that meteorites are really the raw material from which the heavenly bodies are in the infinite process of time evolved, unless such a conclusion can be established on independant and indefeasible grounds. This is what Mr. Lockyer professes to have done by a special application of the potent and searching method of spectrum analysis. He has instituted a prolonged series of observations and experiments on the spectroscopic behaviour in the laboratory of meteorites themselves and the substances of which meteorites are composed, reproducing as far as possible the conditions assumed to obtain in the several classes of heavenly bodies; and he has carefully compared the results of these experiments and observations with the observed and recorded spectra of the heavenly bodies themselves. A particular nebula, for instance, exhibits a particular spectrum. This specrum can be approximately, and in some cases exactly, reproduced in the laboratory by subjecting meteorites, as far as possible, to the condition assumed to exist in the nebula. The same process of comparison applies with corresponding results to comets, and to stars whose spectra reveal a constitution fundamentally distinct from that of the sun. At every point where the resources of the laboratory are capable of reproducing the conditions required by the hypothesis a correspondence more or less close—and in all cases remarkably close considering the difficulties which beset the comparison—is found to exist between the spectrum obtained in the laboratory and that exhibited by the star with which it is compared. It has even been found possible to obtain an approximate reproduction of the solar spectrum by successively volatilising several stony meteorites of varied composition in an electric arc produced between iron meteoric poles, and taking a composite photograph of the resulting spectra. Thus the evidence at each successive stage assumes a convergent and cumulative character. It is not for us to say that it is or is not conclusive. That is a question which must be left to the decision of scientific experts. For the present, the hypothesis propounded must be received, as we understand it was received by the Royal Society itself, with all reserve.

THE WHITELEYS OF INDIA.

THE recent publication by Messrs. Treacher and Company of a most comprehensive catalogue of goods, comprising a fulness of details, descriptions and illustrations yet unequalled by any other firm in India, serves to give us an idea of the extent and variety of the business transacted by this company. The catalogue is a bulky volume of 700 pages, and forms a very acceptable Christmas present to the company's constituents, among whom it is proposed to distribute the copies. Besides a profusion of woodcuts, the work is embellished with some beautiful coloured plates, giving a faithful representation of the colour and design of jewellery, glassware, crockery, and lamps, so that the buyer upcountry may select and obtain exactly what he wants without the least possibility of his being misunderstood. As being by far the largest company of its kind in Bombay, and, we believe, in the whole of India, Messrs. Treacher and Company may justly be styled the Whiteleys of this country. They are the Purveyors-General, not only of this presidency, but also, to some extent, of the whole of India; and they had the honour of executing large orders for the Afghan Boundary Commission. A visitor to their shop may ask for almost anything in the world, from a needle to a diamond, and find it ready to hand. The company employs in its Bombay establishments alone 50 clerks and 19 European assistants. There are 8 European chemists, all qualified by examination to superintend its drugs department, and a staff of 19 compounders is required to dispense the enormous number of prescriptions that are sent in by the medical fraternity. It is half a century since old Mr. Treacher, who died a few years ago, had set up in business in the Fort, selling his wares in a shop of modest dimensions. It is a quarter of a century since he retired, handing over the good-will and the stock-in-trade to a joint stock company, and the business done by them has kept pace with the expansion of Bombay and the enormous increase in the trade and population of the city which has taken place during all that space of time. The business has passed its jubilee year, and unless something untoward happens, there is no reason why it should not pass its centenary in an equally thriving condition. It has made large profits in the past, and the shareholders have been accustomed to receive such handsome dividends that they would almost feel themselves aggrieved if in any year they got only 12 or 14 per cent. on their money, and that too in spite of the fact that during the last five or seven years the competition has grown much keener than before, and the margin of profits has consequently been greatly reduced. The volume of business, however, is very extensive, as may be seen by any one who will visit the company's offices and stores at Byculla and the establishment in the Fort. In their spacious premises at Byculla, several large godowns have been devoted to the storing of wines and spirits It will not be a very encouraging piece of information to members of Temperance Associations that Messrs. Treacher and Company, as our representative was informed, have been doing a larger business in the traffic in alcoholic drinks than any three firms combined in Bombay, and the numberless casks of whiskey and beer, and the piles of wine and brandy boxes, would seem to bear witness to the immense trade done in this line. And yet "wines and spirits" is only one of many departments of business in which the company deals. They are 'general merchants," as they call themselves, in the most general sense of the term. They are among our great provision merchants. They sell hardware, cutlery, and crockery of every imaginable description. They are hosiers and saddlers, jewellers and chemists. They sell drugs and prepare them. They can supply a traveller going on a tour round the world with all the requisites suitable for the Arctic and the Tropics. They can supply kit to any number of gymkhanas at short notice, and district folk with camp furniture of a most convenient and handy nature. Artists and photographers, surveyors and engineers, may find here a large and varied supply of colours and instruments to select from; and the juvenile portion of the public have for their delight, perhaps, one of the largest collections of toys and dolls,—simple, mechanical and Kindergarten,—to which a great addition has recently been made on account of the Christmas season. There are articles of furniture costly and luxurious enough to adorn the palace of a prince, while the busy housewife in search of household requisites may find a study of the company's new catalogue at once an instructive and a profitable employment. For she will find here glassware, and hardware, and electroplate ware to suit people of every means. Among "household sundries" she can obtain from this place the powder that destroys insects, and the fluid that preserves leather; "the trap that kills," and the stove that is warranted to bake and boil, at the same time, with one flame, as well as stew, and steam, and toast and fry. If she is blessed with children, she will find here a large variety of the dietetic preparations considered essential to the nourishment of infant life in this climate; and she can fill her chest of domestic medicines with drugs, selected from an exhaustive list given in the catalogue, with the necessary information regarding the doses and properties of each, and with cautions in the case of dangerous stuffs. If she is rich, she may deck her person with ornaments of gold, diamonds and pearls, which are displayed here in tempting profusion in one of the show cases; and if she is a woman of moderate means, she can pick and choose from a large collection of silver ornaments. She can fill her house, if she chooses, with fancy articles, of every design, shape and description that human ingenuity can devise; the company having a special agent constantly travelling over the Continent in search of the latest novelties. Thus the stock of these articles is ever varying and ever new, it being one of the principles of the company to sell off those goods which have suffered deterioration from the effects of time or climate. The collection in this department is as rich as feminine fancy, be it ever so capricious, may desire. There are toys from Paris and Japan, beautiful work-boxes from Vienna which may be converted at will into tables, handbags of numerous designs, to suit all prices, some very elegant specimens of Doulton ware, and China and Japan ware, lamps of every conceivable shape and design, and "fairy" lamp shades in exquisite tints, blue, rose, pink, primrose and Burmese—promising to convert the drawing or the ball room into a veritable fairy land. There are, besides, Jubilee albums which have evidently established a claim to that title by containing a portrait of her Majesty in her regal robes, and Jubilee smelling bottles, with a gold lid at the top in correct imitation of the Royal crown. There is also a stock of gentlemen's jewellery, of a sufficient variety to satisfy the conceit of a Beau Brummel—diamond rings and diamond studs, gold watch chains and lockets, cigar cutters and toothpicks, pencils and charms denoting good luck, compasses and whistles, a little instrument of the same precious metal called Westeinefas for measuring distances on maps and charts. These trinkets, along with the scent and the miniature combination of a looking glass, comb and brush, may go to make the *beau ideal* of a dandy.

The Christmas season is drawing nigh, and according to the annual practice, the Fort establishment will be kept open for a few days till late in the evening. It will be lighted up with electricity, so that the general public will have an opportunity of seeing to the best advantage the bright array of wares exhibited there. The most resplendent among the show cases will, of course, be that which contains jewellery, which, it may be said in passing, is locked up every night in a safe.

It must be admitted that several firms, powerful and well conducted, have sprung up within the last ten or fifteen years, and in course of years, they too will have a tale of prosperity to tell. In the meanwhile, it would not be an unprofitable task for the man of business to study the secrets of the success of Treacher and Company—to see how it was that they came, in process of time, to have buildings of their own, with an ever accumulating reserve fund to fall back upon, and a large insurance fund to cover any losses that may occur by fire or such other disaster. It will be remembered that two years ago, a large fire had broken out in the company's premises at Byculla, and totally burnt down the laboratory and the drugs storeroom. The damage caused by the fire was to the extent of about two lakhs of rupees, and it affords another testimony to the thriving condition of the company's finances that the shareholders did not suffer in any appreciable degree by this loss. Taking a lesson from experience, the management have now cut off the laboratory, with its contents of combustible materials, by an iron fireproof door from the rest of the building. Since that fire, they have also taken a separate bungalow in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of aerated waters. It cannot be denied that one reason of the company's success is that it selects the best men as managers to look after the business. Their present general manager for the whole of the establishments in Bombay and Poona is Mr. W. T. Tucker, a good practical chemist, who has a thorough knowledge of his work.

THE LATE VALENTINE BAKER PASHA.

THE *Times*, in an obituary notice, says:—The sudden and unexpected death of Valentine Baker Pasha, general in the service of Turkey and ex-colonel in that of England, terminates a career which, but for one lamentable blot might have been among the most brilliant in our military service. Against that offence must be set the record of his life both before and afterwards, and if his friends regret that he did not live long enough to obtain the opportunity of fully redeeming his character, they have the satisfaction of knowing that, while his punishment, severe to the individual but inevitable under the circumstances, may be fairly considered to have expiated the offence, he also made for himself a fresh military reputation in the services of Turkey and Egypt. The events of his life as a soldier may be allowed to speak for themselves.

Born in 1825, and the son of Mr. Samuel Baker, who was connected in its early planting days with Ceylon, where we believe the late officer passed his youth in common with his brother, the present Sir Samuel Baker, Valentine Baker entered the English Army in 1848 as a cornet in the 12th Lancers. He had not been long in the Army when he was sent on active service to the Cape when the Caffre war broke out in 1852. He distinguished himself in several engagements by his pluck and coolness, on one occasion killing two Caffre warriors with his own hand. From the Cape his regiment went to India, and then, after a brief stay in that country, it was ordered to the Crimea, whither it proceeded by the short route through the Red Sea and Egypt. He was present at the battle of the Tchernaya, where he received a wound, and is said to have express regret that the advantage obtained by the Allies in

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, a Furnished HOUSE, moderate rent. Apply to "C," *Bombay Gazette*.

TRY the NEW PERFUMERY, we just received from the well-known Firm of William Rieger, of Frankfort. Best of its kind; any content for only Rs. 1-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Gold Necklets of 22 & 18 Carat; Rs. 125 to Rs. 250—S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

PURE BRED RETRIEVER DOGS, FOR SALE.—1 Pure Bred Retriever Bitch and 2 Pups, 6 week old, of pure pedigree. Apply to CHIEF OFFICER, S. S. "Ross-shire," Prince's Dock.

"WANTED, for the N. W. Ry: a FOREMAN PAINTER. Salary Rs. 240 to Rs. 300. Send copies of testimonials to C. SANDIFORD, Loco. and Carr. Supdt., Lahore."

NURSE (European), WANTED, in return for Passage in January.—Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIAN CHARACTERS (Free) as 'Xmas Cards for Friends, Relations and Sweethearts at Home. Apply to CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

KAISER-I-HIND TEAS, of the Finest Quality, for the first time introduced into Bombay, very popular.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESES, about 10 lbs. each, from the famous Bodella Farm in New South Wales.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

'XMAS CAKES, Hams, Confectionery and every Description of Xmas Supplies at a moment's notice.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND PUPILS WANTED, rare opportunity, reporting style taught, terms Six Monthly.—JOHN PETERS, Certificated Teacher of Phonography, 137, Khetwady Main Road, Khetwady.

FOR SALE, a GINNING FACTORY containing 22 Platt's Gins, with DONKEY ENGINE and a HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE of 24 H. P. and an excellent Boiler with Double Flues of 9 lbs. pressure a large Lathe and a Centre-in Weighing Machine, &c., &c., complete and in working order, in Puplee, in Katywar, near Dhollera. For further particulars apply to C. D. CAMBATTA care of this paper.

MRS. LEAVITT, of Boston, U. S. A., will lecture at Grant Road Church, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Dec., at 8 p.m. Subject: "Alcohol and Health." Other lectures to be announced. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT—Orders are being REGISTERED at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

ANTIPYRIN FOR SALE. Apply to WILLIAM BELL & Co.

FRESH SPANISH GRAPES, at 12 Annas per Pound.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., No. 40, Meadow Street.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Gleadale Hotel.

GRIMES' OUTFITS—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Lamp, Cutlery, &c., Rs. 175. Agents W. WATSON & Co., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORSNAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten miles from Bombay and ten degrees cool. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN CHEESE, fresh consignment. Very fine quality. As 9 per lb. Apply to the Godowkeeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Special ties of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

REGISTRY OFFICE for DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—MOONSHY & Co., Commission Agents Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE, an AMERICAN ORGAN, with 3 Sets Reeds and 13 Stops, Sweet-Toned and Powerful. Can be seen at Book and Tract Rooms, Dhoby Talao.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 15, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

FOR SALE, one Teakwood Flag Post complete, with Yard Ropes, Rings, &c., length about 67 feet. Address Cowasjee C. Contractor, New Mody Bay, House No 51 and 52.

CASIMERE, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As per yard Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent's Outfitters Church Gate Street.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,971-10-10 Stg.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should not be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. ARRANGEMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

WHISKY—John Walker and Co.'s, Rs. 25 per dozen. PORT WINE—Sassone's, Rs. 22. PORT WINE—Vintage 1848, Rs. 34. SHERRY.—Sassone's Rs. 22. Agents Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE. Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

TO LET, Airy and Commodious, 1st and 2nd Floors, House No. 44, 42, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for European residence or offices. For particulars apply to Mr. SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Fort.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who must be thoroughly conversant with both accounts and correspondence. Highest references required. Salary liberal. Apply to "X Y Z," care of this paper.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fancy Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt-ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-8 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Upcountry on receipt of money order; prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest and most artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., EARSE, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of BUILDING MATERIAL at Kole Bhatt Road (near Cheera Bazar), advertised to be sold this day, has been POSTPONED, until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 7, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, at 1 p.m. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fern Cottage," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain-carved, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a very handsome rosewood cottage piano, by "August Dassel," in very good order, handsome large size pier-glasses in gilt frame with marble topped, pier-tables, first-rate large size oleographs in gilt frame, a large size fish bowl on stand with gold fish, one first-rate Singer's Sewing Machine, a large size cooking stove, a handsome strong Victoria nearly new, and a Arab horse, 14-2, a splendid trotter with harness, &c., &c., the property of MAX MINOR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—1 handsome strong English built landau by "Morgan" in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill and near the Colaba Dispensary, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. R. Foster.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome story English-built 4 seated open carriage, in very good order.

1 set of plated mounted English double harness.

1 nearly new strong dog-cart and 1 set of brass mounted single harness.

1 Chestnut Arab horse, 14-1½, 7 years old, quite to ride and drive.

1 Second-hand strong built landau in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SUTHAR CHAWL.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in their rooms by order of the mortgagee, Vithaldas Narottamdass, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Gungadass Narottamdass, under the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated 10 February, 1883, and mortgage transferred 23 February 1885, the following valuable landed property:—

All the undivided fourth share in all that piece or parcel of ground or land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated being in Suthar Chawl in the registration sub-district of Mandvie admeasuring 15279 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No and assessment No. 35 and is bounded as follows.—On or towards the East by the property of Valabhdass Damoday, towards the West by the property of Govuldass Tejpal, towards the South by the property of Juma Musjid and toward the North by Public road known as Suthar chawl, or Guneshwady and which said Property is in the occupation of the tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the under signed or Messrs. Jaffereon, Bhaishunkar and Dinshaw, Solicitors, in Albert Building.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late The dor Knanet, consisting of single and double wick, table hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases, enamelled ware, six lights billiard lamps, torcnes.

Also large size glass doors, cupboards, show cases shelves, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Napian, Road Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved Frenchpolished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of E. DANGERFIELD, Esq.

A collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSE AT MAZAGON.

On THURSDAY, the 15th December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the two bungalows standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8.722 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by a road leading to Wari-Bunder, on or towards the west by Mazagon Road, on or towards the north by Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple, and on or towards the south by the property of Nansey Khersi, known as Hamilten House and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. C. D. Aguiar, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Ardeseer Nusserwanjee Mody, and Mrs. Viera.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 7, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1885, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchendra Ganpatjee, Narayen Ramchandar, Gujanan Ramchundar and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 8th December, at 4 p.m.:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,676 square yards of the above-mentioned, registered by the Collector of Bombay, for Pension and Tax under No. 336, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1,190, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 1, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Ganpati and others) and their tenants situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balet, and the property of Muroba Sawaice, on the west by the property of the late Brawnjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshuman Kessewjee and partly by the property of Ramchendra Narayen and Narayen Rambha, and on the south by the said New Line street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 23th day of August 1886.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mill's Co., Ld.

About 100 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of work, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, next, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises of Messrs. Geo. Gagahan and Co. No. 27, Hellasis Road, Byculla.

A quantity of lorry wheels, and axles broad and narrow gauge, also augers, hammers assorted ratchet braces, casairon pulley-bellows and other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late R. Hyde Cheetham Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ardaseer Hormurjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, plated-ware and glassware, table ornaments, lamps, a photographic camera with kit, a large and choice collection of oleographs, chromolithographs and water colour, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BELGAUM FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. A. M. Cantem, to sell by Public Auction at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

A large piece of ground, together with a pucka built bungalow, stable and out houses standing thereon, also another piece of vacant ground both situate at Belgaum in the civil limit.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop, on account of the concerned, the very valuable and elegantly made superior French-polished blackwood, teakwood, satinwood and bentwood household furniture of the latest design made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, consisting of sets of drawing-room furniture with superior velvet and tapestry spring cushions, dining-room bedroom and office furniture, elegant screens with carved panels, superior Brussels and Mirzapore carpets, very valuable China, Saloons, Kanges, Jaconets and Benares flower vases, jars and wall plates, suitable for Christmas presents, Japanese copper enamelled bronze and porcelain vases and plates, solid marble pillars, handsome brass and bentwood, bedsteads, elegant wall brackets and Japanese cabinets, gold and silk embroidered table and bed covers, Japanese bamboo and bead chicks, &c., &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view six days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1887.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spleen, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild in their action as they are certain in their curative and tonic effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

THE result of the Presidential election in Paris appears to have more than restored confidence on the Bourse, judging by the smart rise of ⅜ per cent. in French Rentes yesterday, at Reuter's quotation of 108. In London, Consols were unaltered at 101 ⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 102¼. In Silver, an advance of ⅛d. per oz. is reported at 43 15-16d.; but Rupee Securities show no change in either denomination.

The Wheat market was firm at home yesterday, and Seeds firmer; but quotations of the former show no change. On the other hand, Linseed was 6d. to 9d. higher for Calcutta quality to arrive, and 1s. per quarter dearer for Bombay Seed. In Rape Seed also, an advance of 1s. per quarter is wired in Calcutta Brown. The London Sheep Skin sales closed yesterday, 600,000 skins, out of the 720,000 offered, having been placed. Prices generally were in favour of buyers.

The feeling in Liverpool was steady at closing yesterday, as it appears to have been throughout the day, neither Spot prices nor quotations of American Arrivals showing any change. Business in "Fine" Broach, F.G. clause, however, is reported at 5 9-32d. per lb. for March-April shipment, which shows a decline of 1-16d. from the price obtained three days previously. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales including the large proportion of 2,000 Surats.

This morning the market opened again with a steady feeling, the probable sales being wired as 10,000 bales, and Imports heavier than they have been of late, at 36,000 bales.

The Manchester market had been quiet, but the only change in the quoted prices is a decline of ⅛d. in 39 inch Jacconets.

New York was quite unchanged at 10 9-16 cents for ready Cotton and 10·71 cents for April delivery. The Receipts at the United State Ports do not yet show the falling-off which might be looked for by the light of the official crop estimate, and were yesterday considerably in excess of the arrivals on the corresponding days—which were comparatively big ones—in the two previous years. The figures to date now stand as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885
Monday's Receipts	58,000	53,000	50,000
Two-days' do.	99,000	92,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,233,000	2,797,000	2,749,000

Only a small business has been done in the staple here to-day, partly owing to the general slackness of demand, and also to the firmness of sellers who have established an advance of Re. 1 per candy on yesterday's quotations in most descriptions of new Cotton. Bengal is the only growth for which any inquiry worth mentioning from European firms has been noticeable, and in this the unwillingness of dealers to sell has much restricted business. Sales, however, have been reported of "Good," for January delivery (made to a firm last night), at Rs. 150½; and of "Fine" for the same delivery at Rs. 174; and there have been buyers of "Fully Good" at Rs. 161, who have not been able to satisfy their wants. A lot of ready Cotton was also taken at Rs. 175 per candy. In other growths small lots of ready Barsee, called "Fully Good," at Rs. 213; Julgaum, at Rs. 206; "Good" Khangaum, at Rs. 207; and Dhulia, at Rs. 195 are reported to have changed hands. We have heard of no contracts in Broach at the enhanced rate of Rs. 233 per candy, and Dholleran kinds also have been neglected, 250 bales of old Compta were taken for local consumption at Rs. 157 to Rs. 161 per candy..

WHEAT is steady at our last quotations, and the usual moderate day's business in old stuff is reported, but inquiry for the New Crop is absent.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm in sympathy with the improvement on the other side: but prices for both Old and New Seed are quoted as before. Rapeseed is steady at previous rates; but the amount of ready business passing is very small, and we hear of no further contracts in New Seed.

FREIGHTS are steady at 18s. 9d. for Cotton, and 16s. 3d. for Seeds and Wheat to Liverpool, and for London at 17s. 6d. and 15s. respectively, 16s. 6d. is quoted for Marseilles; but for some other Continental Ports 18s. 9d. for Cotton and 1s. 3d. less for Seeds and Wheat are named 30s. for Cotton at 2s. Exchange is now the rate for Trieste and Venice; and for Genoa 27s. 6d. for Cotton, 25s. for Seeds, and 22s. 6d. for Wheat, also at a par of Exchange is quoted.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,096	bales
Wheat	29,955	cwt.
Linseed	10,184	"
Rapeseed	1,612	"
Gingelly	15,761	"
Poppy Seed	1,114	"
Groundnuts	719	"

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at an advance of 1-32d. all round on yesterday's rates in consequence of the improvement in Silver mentioned above; and the Calcutta market also coming steady, the stronger feeling was maintained till the close, business, however, being still on a small scale. 1s. 5 1-32d. for Credits was for this mail only, 1s. 4 1-16d. being the quotation for all this month, 1s. 4 3-32d. for January-February, and 1s. 4¼d. for March Bank demand Bills for next year are 1s. 4¼d. and 1s. 4 29-32d., and we quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	180. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and we have to report a further fall of ¼ per cent. in Fours for cash, which we quote at closing at 98 15-16. There is, however, little or nothing doing for money; and for account only a little business is reported at 98 11-16; 4½ per cents. are still quoted at 102½ nominal.

SHARES continue to be a quiet market and the only changes we have to report this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Khatao Macconji Mill Shares, and of Rs. 5 in Ripon; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Hindustan, and of Rs. 5 in Mahalakshmi. Bombay-Burma Trading have moved up Rs. 25 for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. G. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with thrush Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system. No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL. IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively. MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 8, HORNBY ROW. Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MURRAY.—November 10, at Whithington, Lancashire, the wife of Lieutenant C. F. T. Murray, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

CAPPER.—November 29, at St. Leonards, England, Percy Yates, fourth son of W. U. Capper, late Oudh Commission.

POONA.

BIRTH.

BINGHAM.—December 3, at Poona, the wife of J. T. Bingham, Traffic Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEYLAND.—December 1, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Captain J. R. Heyland, Royal Artillery, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR'S reference, in his recent review of the trade of India, to the fact that Bombay has been rapidly gaining on Calcutta finds striking illustration in the "annual statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for 1886-87" which has been issued from the office of the Commissioner of Customs. This very valuable yellow book bears testimony to a continuous and important growth in the trade of the port, and in its details as well as in its totals it tells the same story. The big total with which Mr. Moore's review opens indicates that the growth in the local trade is not only large but that it is steady That trade amounted to over eighty-four and a half crores in value, an increase of more than one and three quarters per cent. on the previous year, and of more than four per cent. on the average of the quinquennial period. Of this nearly sixty-eight and a half crores of rupees represented foreign external trade. This shows an even larger percentage of increase, being more than two and a half per cent. on the year before, and over seven per cent. on the previous five years. Here, as in Mr. O'Conor's more general review, the fact claims notice that low exchange has obstinately failed to check imports as we have often been told it could not fail to do. Mr. Goschen told the Manchester bi-metallists the other day that the rupee had not acted as according to the laws of political economy it ought to act. M. Cernuschi calculates that so long as the English Government allow the rupee to be worth anything less than two shillings they by so much levy a protective duty on goods coming from gold standard countries—a duty amounting to 33 per cent. while the rupee is at eighteen pence. M. Cernuschi and many others will be puzzled then when they discover that despite low exchange the imports of merchandize through the port of Bombay last year showed an increase of little short of a crore and a half, or nearly seven per cent. The decrease on the import side—and it was so large as to give a falling off on the total value of imports—was in treasure, which diminished by more than three crores, or twenty-four per cent. The foreign export trade, however, more than proportionately improved. Taking together merchandise and treasure it increased by more than three crores and a quarter, this being ten per cent. increase on the year, and eight per cent. on the average of the previous five years. From such a set of facts as these it is not easy to generalise. Lancashire proves to demonstration that it cannot compete with Indian cheap labour, *plus* the thirty-three to forty per cent. protection which, according to the French economist, the Indian mills enjoy with the rupee at one and four pence and the odd thirty-seconds. And yet the import of merchandise into Bombay from the United Kingdom last year showed an increase of nearly seventy-nine lakhs, and Lancashire sent us cotton goods, including twist and yarn, to the value of Rs. 9,12,28,000, an increase of about 95 lakhs. We are not obliged to see in this, with Mr. O'Conor, the effects of what stimulus there may have been in the condition of exchange. But it is not a bit easier to interpret it in the light of the lamentations which have been uttered in Lancashire.

There is, indeed, a good deal in the Commissioner of Customs' Yellow Book which does not afford very safe ground for generalisation. We find for instance that the imports from Germany last year are set down at only six lakhs in value—a poor return, it will be thought, for the competitive industry of the Germans, the fostering care which Prince Bismarck exercises over their trade in distant lands, and the energetic propaganda of their commercial travellers which, according to a recent batch of consular reports, is driving English trade from so many markets. This six lakhs of German imports gives no confirmation to prevalent ideas about German commercial energy in this part of the world. No one, however, would accept it as a full representation of the facts of the case. Many of the imports from Germany are put down to other countries, and it is probable that more German goods have come to Bombay through London than are credited to Germany in these returns. In the imports from the United States the most interesting item is an import of silver from San Francisco amounting in value to Rs. 67,40,000, only the second of its kind. The kerosine imports were about the same as the year before; but America has now a formidable competitor in this trade in the Batoum wells, from which Bombay received its first imports last year—about fourteen lakhs of gallons, of the value of about six-and-a-quarter lakhs. The Jubilee festivities have left their mark even on the local trade returns, for under the heading of "oils" Mr. Moore reports "cocoanut oil was received in greater quantities than last year, adding Rs. 3,23,471 to the value of the trade, as there was greater demand for it in connection with the Jubilee festivities all over the Presidency in February last." The import returns contain many isolated items which are not without interest. Thus, we learn that the five lakhs worth of matches which were imported last year show a diminution of more than three lakhs on the year before, and the question suggests itself how far the local manufacture of matches which has lately begun has contributed to this result. There is a falling off in pearls and precious stones from Persia; but on the other hand the number of Persian horses that came to this port increased from 1,764 to 2,268, and the value from 6,28,000 to 7,37,000. In this connection it may be noted that the Australian returns indicate that the declared average value of the walers imported fell from Rs. 690 to Rs. 400. It is a far cry from walers to watches, but here again there must have been a falling off in average values, since it is stated that the cheapest watches imported were those from the United States, averaging a value of Rs. 5-5. The decrease of 8,812 in the number imported seems to contradict common experience, for the number of people in India who own a watch seems year by year to be increasing. A watch and chain have for long seemed indispensable to the complete butler, and even the hamal aspires to the luxury in these days. Another item of social interest is the fact that the returns reveal that English beer not only holds its own, but is replacing Austrian beer, and that the Indian breweries have not as yet perceptibly competed with the imported article.

Few people, if asked offhand what country was the largest customer of India, would relegate Great Britain to the second place. And yet while the exports from Bombay to Great Britain last year were of the value of Rs. 7,93,60,000, this large total was exceeded by the exports to China, which came to eight crores and seven lakhs of rupees. The return, indeed, bears testimony to the growing importance of China as a market for the products of the Indian mills. For while opium, of course, bulks largely in this huge total, cotton twist and yarn show an important increase, last year's exports to China being forty-five lakhs in advance of the year before. The trade as a whole shows a noticeable development, the value being more than half a crore in excess of that of 1885-86. Mr. Moore, in commenting upon the fact, remarks that the reasons for its expansion are no doubt firstly the additions that are made almost daily to the number of spindles working in the Presidency; secondly the preference shown by the Chinese to buy ready-made Indian twist instead of purchasing the raw material and making their own twist out of it; and thirdly the decline in the receipts of Lancashire twist in Chinese ports. A collateral indication of the turn things have taken in China is furnished in the fact that Hongkong is year by year taking less raw cotton—last year the falling off was ten lakhs—the reason for this being that the Chinese are in increasing number prefering to use Indian yarn, instead of spinning themselves. Indian piece goods also show a quite proportionate advance. The exports last year were returned at a value of more than half a crore, or four-and a half lakhs in advance of the year before, and reports from China encourage the more enterprising of the Bombay millowners to do more than has yet been done for the development of that branch of the local industry. An increase of the Zanzibar imports of Indian piece goods last year from a value of seven lakhs to thirteen shows that in that market too there is an opening to which local capitalists may turn with advantage.

IT is rather late for autumn manœuvres especially on the Russian side of the Austrian frontier, so there is some reason for surprise at the news that large bodies of Russian cavalry are being massed there. On the other hand, as this is December, the improbability that military operations would be deliberately undertaken in an inclement climate with a long winter in prospect, makes it difficult to understand the anxiety which is caused in Germany as well as in Austria by movements of the Russian cavalry. It may be that the Russian Government is making a demonstration with a view to bring home to the statesmen of Vienna the peril of relying too absolutely on the triple alliance which has recently been consolidated. Of the three allied powers, Austria is the most vulnerable, and the temptation to bring that fact home to all concerned may have proved irresistible. In any war between Russia and Austria the province of Galicia will be the cockpit, and the railways passing though gaps in the mountain will bring troops from the other provinces of the empire to resist a Russian army striking for the point of junction of the railways near Lemberg, where the decisive battle must be fought. That is the opinion of the German strategists. But the movement of concentration on the part of the Austrian army will take some weeks; if the Cossacks be sent into Galicia a few hours before the declaration of war, they may cut the railways and either delay the concentration or prevent it from being effected at all. The Russians have for years past given a great deal of attention to organising cavalry to move in large masses into an enemy's country and cut his communications. The Austrian Staff fully understand the danger against which they have to provide, and a cavalry force some 61,000 strong can be made available for the defence of the exposed frontier. In the opinion of German experts even this large force would be insufficient to protect the Austrian railways from the irruption of Russian horsemen in far greater numbers. They consider that Austria cannot defend Galicia successfully, and that the attempt to do so would be disastrous. The great battle at Lemberg would probably be fought under conditions that would involve the loss of the campaign. The defeated army would have to seek refuge in the Carpathians, leaving Vienna open to the enemy. As this forecast of the probable issue of a war between Russia and Austria is that of the German Staff, and is known to every one who studies such questions, we can understand why the massing of Russian cavalry near the Austrian frontier must create alarm, not in Austria only, but in Germany as well. Probably the immediate purpose of the Russian Government will be obtained in creating that alarm. If Prince Bismarck finds that his dexterous bearing of Russian securities produces a congestion on the more or less exposed Austrian frontier, he may change his attitude in matters fiscal, while Count Kalnoky may speak in a less defiant tone when next addressing the Deputations. The alarm spoken of will probably subside if it is understood that the concentration of cavalry in Podolia in the month of November subserves a diplomatic rather than a military purpose.

WE have been favoured with a copy of what is modestly styled a "Report on the Railway connection of Burma and China," by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallett, which has just been published in London by Messrs. Allen, Scott and Co. This report is a comprehensive work on the countries through which the proposed railway from Moulmein in Burma to Chung Ching Fu in China would pass. It is copiously illustrated, and is a mine of curious and interesting information about the vast but little known territories of the King of Siam. For some unexplained reason the greater part of the book is classified as an appendix, the thirty-eight

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has convoked the Pan-Anglican Conference for July 3rd.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 5.

The National Assembly has re-opened here.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Dec. 5.

A despatch has been received, announcing that the British mission to King John, consisting of Mr. G. H. Portal, Secretary to Legation, Cairo, and Major Booth, who are the bearers of a letter from the Queen, has reached its destination.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Reports have been received that large bodies of Russian Cavalry are being massed on the Austrian Frontier.

This proceeding is causing considerable alarm in Austria and Germany.

NEW BRITISH AGENT AT ZANZIBAR.

Colonel Euan Smith has been appointed to succeed Sir John Kirk as British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

OBITUARY.

Lord Lyons, late British Ambassador, died at Paris.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The American Congress was opened to-day.

President Cleveland's message was chiefly confined to the questions of Tariff and Finance.

He urges that immediate action should be taken by the Congress to reduce the surplus shown on the estimates, and expressed himself in favour of a reduction or total abolition of the duties at present levied on the import of such raw materials as are used by American manufacturers.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, Dec. 6.

A public meeting was held here yesterday, when Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, M.A., LL.B., a already delegate to the Congress from Nassik, was elected to stand also for Igatpuri.

IRRIGATION SCANDALS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the numerous complaints against the irrigation system in the Arrah and Shahabad districts, sat at Arrah on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and then proceeded to Dumraon for two days, after which they continue the tour and return to Behesa on the 18th. The excitement in the district on the subject of the enquiry is very general and pronounced. The President of the Commission is besieged on all sides by importunate ryots pressing their appeals for redress of their grievances. The people are overjoyed at the fact of the enquiry having been ordered. During the recording of the evidence, the building in which the Commission sat was thronged the whole day by large crowds, while numbers of ryots were camped under the trees in the compound, waiting for news from friends inside.

A number of the witnesses examined spoke to various irregularities of bribery and of mismanagement amongst the assessing and collecting officers The witnesses also testified to the benefits derived, and were questioned by the Commission in addition to the written statements put in. One witness produced a sheaf of paddy alleged to be of miserable appearance entirely due to the want of water in the fields. He was the landholder of 2,000 bigahs, to which water had not been given this year. From the specimen tendered he estimated the return per bigah at from 2 to 3 maunds. Under favourable circumstances a bigah yielded 15 maunds. He complained that they were still liable to pay the water-rate.

Mr. Odling, Engineer-in-charge of the irrigation and a member of the Commission, admitted there had been a failure of supply this year. He stated that officers had in consequence proposed to him the advisability of making certain remissions. The irrigation co-operative committee had been formed in the district by the zemindars and pleaders; they sent delegates to attend the meetings of the Commission. Other witnesses deposed that they were obliged to take a five years' lease against their will; that water was not supplied when most needed; that Government was daily cheated by underlings. The canals would irrigate from 9 to 10 lakhs of acres, while the actual area under irrigation was not more than 3 lakhs. The ryots were often obliged to pay for water they never had.

ABOLITION OF THE SILVER COINAGE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce presented an address to the Secretary of State for India in the Finance and Commerce Department in reply to a request for information on the views of the Chamber with regard to the suggested abolition of silver coinage at the Calcutta Mint. The Committee fully recognise the importance of the proposal suggested by Sir Charles Elliott in discussing them and was glad to avail themselves of the opinions of the representatives of the Banking institutions in the city. The general conclusion arrived at is that if the Government is satisfied that important economy will result the Chamber will offer no objections to its being carried out, provided Government undertake to give the Calcutta public the option of receiving the currency in Calcutta in exchange for bullion coined in the Bombay Mint. The Chamber suggested that option should be given without extra charge, but would if necessary, be content with undertaking that no higher charge be made for the transfer than one-sixteenth per cent. The Committee assume the Government would undertake to receive bullion in Calcutta for coinage in Bombay and return coined the equivalent without charge for carriage with no further delay than is incurred under the present Mint rules.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM BURMA.

The following is a programme of the Burmah reliefs for the season. The dates shown are those sailing from Rangoon for India:—Cavalry—3rd Hyderabad Contingent in parts on the 26th and 31st January, and 5th February; 1st Bombay Lancers, 28th February, 3rd and 5th March; 7th Bengal Cavalry, 24th, 28th, and 30th March. Artillery—1-1 the Eastern Division, 16th April. Infantry—5th Bengal 17th December; 21st Madras, 4th January; 1st Bengal, 22nd January; 14th Madras, 13th February; 17th Madras, 1st March; 3rd Hyderabad, 17th March; 27th Punjab, 2nd April; 5th Bombay, 18th April; 2nd Hyderabad, 18th March; and 25th Bombay, 23rd March.

SIR TAKHTSINGJI AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bhownuggur paid return visits to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Sir Salar Jung, Khan Bahadur Puddumjee Pestonjee, Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, Rao Bahadur Bedarkar and Deshmook. The Sarvajanik Sabha and Gyan Samaj also entertained his Highness. The Fergusson College, the Deccan Educational Association Girls' High School and other institutions presented addresses. A most cordial reception was accorded here to his Highness, who leaves to-morrow by the noon train for Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAIL.

COLOMBO, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bom yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here yesterday evening from Colombo.

ADEN, Dec. 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s Elektra, from Trieste, left here for Bombay to-day at 5 p.m.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

PENANG, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, (extra) which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Sarats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ do. do.	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	43 15-16

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.

YESTERDAY morning several residents of Morvi at present in Bombay presented an address of welcome to H. H. Sir Shree Vaghjee Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi. The Thakore is at present staying at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, where the address was presented. Owing to the early hour at which the presentation was made only about sixty gentlemen attended. Among those present were Messrs. Madhev Devchand, Dewan to his Highness, Dulabjee Ved, his Private Secretary, Canjee Jeeva, his Bombay Agent, Dr. D. P. Banajee and Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee. Before the presentation was made Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee decorated his Highness with garlands of flowers, after which Mr. Hurruckchand Roychand read the address which was as follows:—

To H. H. Shree Vaghjee Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

May it please your Highness,—We, your Highness's humble, devoted, and loyal subjects residing in Bombay, beg to offer our warmest greetings to your Highness on your safe return to India after a long journey through Europe and America; and we take this opportunity of expressing the sincere gratification which it affords us to welcome your Highness back to these shores. We need hardly say that it was with the greatest interest we read the accounts of your movements both in England and America; and it was with the greatest pride and pleasure that we received the gratifying news that her Majesty the Queen-Empress had been pleased to confer on your Highness the honoured and much-coveted distinction of Knight Commander of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire. The bestowal of this title on your Highness, as also the fact that during the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee in India last February, your Highness's State was raised to the rank of first class States in Kattywar, shows that the noble qualities, which distinguish your Highness as a ruler, have not failed to secure the approbation and appreciation of her Majesty; and we now beg to offer our most heartfelt congratulations to your Highness on the honour that your Highness has received from the hands of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. We pray to God that he may bless your Highness with long life, and enable your Highness to rule over your subjects so as to secure their prosperity and contentment.

We may be allowed to say that judging from what your Highness has already done to improve the condition of your Highness's State and its subjects, we have every reasonable hope that there is a bright future before the latter, so long as they have in your Highness a ruler, who is distinguished at once for his enlightened views and for the deep interest he takes in the welfare of his subjects. Your Highness has already given valuable proofs of this by means of the various improvements effected in the Morvi State. The opening of the Morvi Railway, the construction of bridges where they were necessary, the Institution of the Morvi Library, the establishment of a ginning factory, the new buildings of the Durbar Castle, the magnificent bazaar, the introduction of the electric light, and the telephone—all these nobly bear testimony to the good which your Highness's rule has already succeeded in doing to the State; and now that your Highness returns after a visit to some of the most enlightened and advanced countries in the world, we, with other loyal subjects of your Highness, entertain no doubt that from the valuable experience and impressions gathered during your Highness's travels your Highness's State will be able to derive benefits even higher than those it had already derived.

Further we have the greatest pleasure to state that we have in your Highness a firm friend of education—your Highness has not only increased the scholastic institutions into the native land, but of late the well-known munificent liberality done by your Highness towards the advanced pupils, Messrs. Dulputram and Pranjivun, to study them in England have made our hearts fully satisfied.

In conclusion, we once more beg to offer your Highness a most loyal welcome on your safe return to these shores. It gives us the greatest pleasure to observe that your Highness has come back with renewed health and strength, and that your Highness will once more be amongst your Highness's subjects. It shall always be our prayer to the Almighty that He may shower on your Highness his choicest blessings. We beg to subscribe, &c.

Bombay, December 1887.

(Cheers.)—

Mr. Canjee Jeeva then put the address in an elaborate casket and handed it to his Highness, who, on rising to reply, was warmly greeted. He said:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you all sincerely for the congratulatory address just presented to me by you and also for the great cordiality and loyalty you therein evince for the Morvi State of which you are natives. My going to England on the auspicious occasion of her Imperial Majesty the Queen's Jubilee has proved a source of great delight and gratification to me. The Queen-Empress, I am happy to say, received me most kindly whenever I had the honour of seeing her, and talked to me most graciously. Among other things, her Majesty told me that she was studying Hindoostani. This shows what great love and concern she entertains for our country and values it as an important portion of her vast Empire. You mention the improvements introduced in my State and the other benefits, which you say, I am conferring on my subjects. But, as you well know, that is my sole duty as a ruler, and I would be wanting therein were I not so doing. May God enable me to do more for my dear people, whose welfare and prosperity are the wish of my heart! I am very glad to see that you possess so much public spirit and courage, as also industry, and reside and flourish in this important and commercial island. Nothing has pleased me more than to find you in such a good condition and coming forward on this occasion to welcome me back from my tour to England and America. Gentlemen, I must thank you again for the excellent wishes expressed for me in your address. (Loud cheers.)

After a distribution of nosegays and *pan sooparee*, the proceedings terminated.

His Highness and suite leaves for Morvi to-morrow evening.

A TRIP HOME ACROSS CANADA.—III.

North Bay, Canada, October 29.

THE ranges of hills crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway consist of the main backbone, properly called the Rocky Mountains, and the outlying Selkirk and Columbia Ranges, sometimes grouped, and called the Gold Range. To the traveller going East, the first is the Columbia Range through the Eagle Pass; next, the Selkirk Range through Rogers Pass; and, finally, the Kicking Horse Pass, which lands one on the high prairie lands stretching from Gap station, 582 miles from Vancouver to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, 1,913 miles from Vancouver, or 1,331 miles of prairie and wooded hills. Port Arthur is 600 feet above sea level, the only intervening ridge from Gap station, the end of Kicking Horse Pass being at Karlstadt, 97 miles short of Port Arthur, this ridge being 1,592 feet above sea level. Revelstoke, at the foot of Rogers Pass, is 1,600 feet. Rogers Pass, the summit of the Selkirk, being 4,300 feet above sea level, the drop to Donald is to a level of 2,500 feet, and the rise to Stephen, the summit of the Kicking Horse Pass, is to a level of 5,290 feet. When fairly clear of the hills at Gap or Canmore, the altitude is about 4,000 feet; at Calgarry, the hills are fairly lost to view, and the vast flat rolling lands continue uninterruptedly for 1,000 miles. The Columbia river, flowing round the Selkirk Range is crossed twice over at Revelstoke, before making the ascent of Rogers Pass, and again at Donald, forming the intervening valley between the Selkirks and the Rocky Mountains, as it is crossed at Revelstoke, the waters are flowing due south; as it is crossed the second time at Donald, they are flowing due north, the course intermediately being 160 miles. It is now felt that this valley of the Columbia should have been followed by the railway, as, although the course taken saves some 100 miles of line, the miles of snow-shed entailed in Rogers Pass would have been mostly, if not all, saved; and the heavy grades of 1 in 25 would have been entirely saved.

AMONG THE "ROCKIES."

Returning to Hope, the train enters the canon of the Frazer River and the commencement of the rocky scenery begins, as the Frazer River rushes out a foaming torrent down its narrow valley bed. Shortly before reaching Hope at the 87th mile, a vast amphitheatre of hills opens out at every turn, and soon the Frazer River is left far below the railroad track. The valley here is very narrow, leaving only room for the river, the railway, and an old road leading away from 500 miles to the Cariboo Mountains, the railway and the road being both cut out of the hill-side just below Hope. There is a very grand view, when looking back; the entrance to the valleys, one after the other, being entirely shut in to view, and the hills rising straight out of the river, and timbered to their very tops. From Hope, as the train stops, looking south are the Two Sisters, a double-peaked hill, looking S.-E., the view is shut in by snow peaks, five or six in succession, peering one over the other. Here, tunnel after tunnel succeed each other, and gulche or abrupt valleys, in the hill sides are crossed by high tressel bridges. A short respite in lower valleys, until Yale is reached, which is the end of steamer navigation in the spring and summer. Yale is beautifully situated; to the south a high ridge, the north completely shut in by hills 4,000 feet high, buttressed right and left, leaving but a narrow opening for the river—less than 100 feet wide, the passage for the railway turning sharp off to the left, and lost at once to view.

A DESERTED TOWN.

Yale of to-day, as are many of the towns higher up the Frazer, is almost deserted, house after house having its windows boarded up. The line passes along the centre of the town with its planked walks, grass growing between the crevices. Hope and Yale are towns of gold-digging days, and constructions of the Canadian Pacific Line; they are now outfitting points for ranch men and miners, the latter going north to the Cariboo. Here and there where low river banks offer, are to be seen Chinamen, singly, or in twos and threes, washing for gold—cradle-washing; they are said to make from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day, but the creamy days of gold-washing have gone by, at least for the present, and in a few places a few acres of cultivation are to be seen, where the valleys broaden out sufficiently level for the purpose. Hope and Yale are fair specimens of towns of British Columbia and the western parts of the north-west, and a description of one will, as a rule, serve for all.

A TOWN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Scattered timber-built structures in one long straggling street, nearly always one-storey buildings, very seldom rising to the dignity of an upper storey; all very much out of repair; often log huts or shanties only, and mainly composed of "saloons," "hotels," and "stores," planked side walks laid on the ground surface, or on logs to suit the inequalities of the ground, one being a broad road or street, with the railway line running down the middle; pigs running wild; fowl, the same; no attempt at sanitation, in that every one's rubbish is thrown out at the front door or the back; apparently no business going on, unless the knot of men hanging round the doors of the saloons constitutes business, all of whom move off as a passenger train comes, and lounge back as it goes out; one small shanty store devoted to the Post Office which is as often shut as open; and, to crown all from 10 to 75 per cent. of the houses deserted, and windows, as already said, boarded up; these are the elements which go to form a town in British Columbia. Strange contradiction to the general rules; the explanation is, "the railway has taken away the trade." Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Ashcroft have not one-half of their houses occupied and some few others even worse.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

After passing Yale the scenery increases in grandeur; the canon narrows, tressel bridges and timber tressel shelfs, on which the railway is built, follow each other in quick succession, the railway with its regular and rapid rise at one time leaves the Frazer far below, sometimes as much as 300 feet; again just above a rapid, the river gains ground until at some level bit, railway and river are almost on a level for a while, the river again to be left foaming and tossing below. The waggon road here runs from Hope to Lytton, leading to the Carriboo field, crosses and re-crosses the line of railway until at a few miles (mile 114) above Yale, it skips across the Frazer over a pretty light suspension bridge, and in creeping round the promontories and precipices, it rises some hundreds of feet above the railway, at one point round a sheer vertical cliff over 600 feet above the Frazer River. About this point, from mile 120, the way in which the line has been engineered is particularly good; it creeps round a shoulder of a hill sufficiently rounded to admit of a curve, or is tunnelled through, when the shoulder is too abrupt, follows up a valley when a curve can be put in, or jumps across on a tressel bridge when too sharp. In some cases the valley crossed is so abrupt and steep that the tressel bridge has no inner leg to stand on; it is practically one-half in width, tabled in the rock, the outer half only being a tressel, and there succeed each other in quick succession, making foot-hold, where it would seem almost impossible a railroad could be made.

A CLEVER PIECE OF ENGINEERING.

At Lytton, the Thomson River comes in, and the line leaving the valley of the Frazer follows it. At Cisco, miles 149, just after leaving the station, is a short tunnel, the upper end of which opens out directly on to a very fine bridge by Hawks, Crawabay and Sons—the second of its kind in America, a true cantilever bridge. It can only be seen by the traveller by looking out, *after* crossing the bridge, on his left-hand side. It is 525 feet long, with a clear central span of 367 feet, and is about 200 feet above the river flowing beneath it, the granite masonry of the two centre piers being 115 feet in height. The west end of the bridge resting against the tunnel mouth forms a very pretty bit of engineering work; a little distance from it is a long tressel bridge over 80 feet high.

THE FRAZER RIVER.

A word as to the Frazer before we take leave of it for good. It is the chief watercourse of British Columbia, flowing a course of over 500 miles, before it clears the rocky gorge at Hope, from which point it is a navigable stream to its exit in the Straits of Georgia, a further run of 90 miles. In the summer time, during the melting of the snows, it rises at Hope ten to fifteen feet. The Thompson River is its chief affluent. Both abound throughout with salmon, and all along its banks the fishing appliances of the Indians may be seen. From Lytton, one road continues up to Carriboo, and it is at this point, where the sportsman, leaving at Agassiz, and who has followed the lakes to Jelloee, would rejoin the line. The junction of the Thompson River is about a mile above Lytton, running into the now muddy Fraser, with the peculiar green of glacial streams. There is a long timber bridge across the very mouth of the Thompson, carrying the road that leads to Carriboo. The Thomson under this bridge has been known to rise 40 to 50 feet in the spring. The peculiar geological nature of this valley is worthy of note; no fewer than five different levels of gravel beds being distinctly traceable, the gravel beds being of enormous extent. The lower beds are nearly always cultivated, lying a few feet above the present river. At Lytton, leaving the Frazer behind, the line turns up the gorge of the Thompson, and this lower canon, starting about two miles from Lytton, is in no way inferior to that of the Frazer at Hope and Yale, whilst the geological character of the rocks is far more striking in the coloured strata, the dip and contortions; at mile 156, are most extraordinary and grand, and some of the deeper gulches or valleys, bare of timber, are reds, purples, whites, and yellows, the river's edge fringed in this month of October with maples and poplars in all their autumnal tints, adding to the general beauty of the scene, the hill peaks to the left, the right bank of the river, being needle-peaked; this continues to mile 160, where this extraordinary stratification ends. At mile 162, the Frazer Valley hills are completely shut out of view, and the wild chaos of hills continues up to Spencer's Bridge station, so called from a light timber bridge that crosses the Thompson at this point, where some two or three old roads meet. Spencer's Bridge is a pretty halting-place with some ten to a dozen houses only, the usual "hotels" and "saloons" constituting, even of that small number, the majority. Here begins practically ranching lands, with here and there a small farm or two. This is the station for the Nicola Valley—a valley containing a few farms, with good lands, about 40 miles of the valley. From Spencer's Bridge to Ashcroft; the line clings to the banks of the river, which runs in a valley, widening and narrowing in turn, fringed with poplar and maple, and hills slightly wooded.

THE ENGINEERING OF THE NEW RAILWAY.

Some idea of the nature of the engineering character of the line thus far may be formed, from the fact that at mile 222, the 762nd bridge is crossed, many of them being 500 to 1,000ft. long. At Savonas, mile 225, the lower end of Kamloops Lake is reached, and the scenery changes entirely in character for the next 100 miles until we reach Siccamons, mile 327. Kamloops Lake is entered on at Savonas station, a wide-ended lake, and looking back, the exit of the Thompson is clearly marked by its narrow mouth, an exceedingly pretty view—the high land to the left with the hills in the middle distance left behind at Ashcroft, and those to the right sloping away upwards, clothed with trees, the few houses forming the "town" to the fine ground. Kamloops Lake is about 20 miles long, varying to one and two in width. Beyond this the Thompson is often lost to view, as it winds to and fro in a valley smothered in wood, often opening out into water-logged grassy marshes; the hills enclosing the valley with rounded tops and water-worn gulches and furrows, no timber on the hills, but the usual parched, dry-looking, short tufted grass suitable for ranches, of which there are a few. The south bank along which the line is located is the rougher of the two, but, with valleys going less deeply into the hills, is most easily engineered, though it has often to be carried on tressels or tunnelled through headlands. Tunnels, tressels, and ledges follow each other in quick succession at miles 238; just after passing Cherry Creek, there are no less than 5 tressels. The high and low water level of the Lake Kamloops as of the Shushwap Lake above, are marked by the bleached trunks of trees lying the whole length of their shores, and on the lake are thousands of ducks and geese. Kamloops is an exceedingly prettily-placed station; the line of railway as usual traverses the centre of the town, and in October, 1887, year of grace, two new churches were building at Kamloops, one then existing—a busier place than many of their Columbia towns. The space taken by the track is boarded, and forms the main street of the place. There is a lumber mill here in a small scale, but the river is not navigable except to a stern wheel, towing *timber*. At Kamloops is a considerable colony of the Chinese. Lee-Sing is the master in the laundry line thus far on the road. At Kamloops comes in the chief affluent of the Thomson, its northern branch. Kamloops is an old Hudson Bay outport, and they have built here a very large new store. In British Columbia, the old Hudson Bay Company of traders are now shop-keepers, pure and simple, competing with the ordinary "store-keeper" in all kinds and sorts of supplies and produce. Up the north branch of the Thompson River, bear is to be had, and deer in the winter; but the Indians are then out, in full force after them at Kamloops, and on to Ducks and Shushwap; cattle in considerable number are to be seen, there, being good grazing lands here, and a considerable ranching trade, both in cattle and horses on the neighbouring hills. At Kamloops the lake of that name is left behind, the line of railway still following the Thompson up to Shushwap, the first station on the Shushwap Lakes. The river here is continually lost sight of as it winds about the low level valley, crowded densely with alder, birch and maple.

A WATER-LOGGED VALLEY.

The whole valley is more or less water-logged, and has no use made of it in agriculture. At Ducks some more ranch lands are met with, and the river is navigable. Stern wheel steamers may be seen in it; the hills are barren of trees, and are rather monotonous in their outline; no snow-peaks being visible here. At Shushwap station, mile 275, the Shushwap Lakes are struck—a very fine run of lakes for 60 miles; in these lakes the Thompson river is lost, the feeder to the lakes followed by the line of railway being the Eagle River, which gives its name to the Pass by which the Selkirk Range is crossed by the railway. These lakes are somewhat remarkable: its long arms in the way in which they spread out amongst the valleys has been compared to an octopus; some of these arms are 15 miles long and 3 wide at the mouth; the views are often very lovely; the line skirts the southern shores, so that the traveller going East should be on the left-hand side of the platform in order to see them well. They, however, as is the case throughout the journey, with all the scenery, can be best seen travelling in a caboose of a freight train or on the top, for the choice morsels. If these Shushwap Lakes were only in Europe, or the British Isles, their renown would make them a favourite resort. The line bends in and out, following the line of bank closely, sometimes almost on a level with the lake. Then, again, 100 feet above them, and for a while crossing from the lower to the upper lakes, they are lost to view. The lakes are wonderfully like some of the Scotch lakes, and like them are no doubt the results of glacial action, having been scooped out by the glacier of the glacial epoch, every separate arm leading up into deep valleys into the Columbian and Selkirk Ranges. About Shushwap are some rich farming lands; the crop in 1887 in a potatoe field of 13 acres, giving the owners a return of $8,000 at 60lbs. to the bushel. The soil is a rich black soil, two and three feet deep, unfortunately the lands are but small in extent, as the hills rise often from the very water age. Shoals of duck are to be seen on the lakes.

THE INDIANS.

A few Indians are to be found round the lakes, but they are few and far between. What is to be seen of them is not prepossessing; ill-clad, slovenly, dirty, and slothful, loafing round the river apparently unoccupied, and almost indifferent to the application of a sportsman for a canoe in which to go fishing or shooting. The laws in Canada are particularly stringent against giving or selling them liquors, imprisonment, without the option of a fine, being the penalty. They are no doubt fast dying out, and whenever met with, they have the same idle, ill-clothed, hang-dog look. The few patches of cultivation that are to be met with occasionally round Indian reserve plots are neglected and ill-conditioned. About the only thing they can do is to hunt, and as the winter sets in, they are off, after fur-bearing animals—a regular migration of men, women, and children, with a degree of life and animation that they are innocent of for the balance of the year. In crossing from the lower to the upper lakes, the rise is very great up to the station of Tappen, siding at 300 miles, whence there is a continued drop to the station of Siccamons at the head of the upper north lakes. At Siccamons, the neck of the southern lake is crossed by a very large timber swing bridge. Siccamons consists practically of one inn, run by quite a character, Colonel Forrester, of willing service and help to the sportsman. From here the steamers take a weekly trip up and down the lakes, and to the Spillamacheen Valley, where some good farming lands have been found, and which are fast being taken up by settlers from Western Canada. Beyond, to the south, are also some newly-found good ranching lands, rolling hills of bunch-grass, to which this forms the nearest and readiest entry to a tourist. Siccamons is a fine straying off place, the scenery in itself being worth a day or two's delay. The temperature here on October 7th was 33° in the open verandah in the early morning, and shortly after leaving, ice was to be seen in the water on the side cuttings of the railway.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST.

Anent communication with the "East," a Vancouver paper, obtained in the passenger train taken hence, states that the *Port Victor* left Vancouver on the 6th October, after a stay, to discharge and re-load, of eight days, taking 25 passengers to the east ports (west from here), Yokohama and Hongkong. Every day's freight trains from the east ports of Canada and the States were seen carrying through express, its cargo of 3 million lbs. of tea. This is a freight made much of by the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities, and one that is rushed through with little waste of time. After leaving Siccamons, Craigellachie station is first reached, after a run of 12 miles along flat sloughs and forest lands, lying in a long flat valley; thence by the Four Eagle river lake, Griffin, whence a first view of the snows is obtained, looking ahead then Three Valleys, so called, because it is three-armed, Victor and Summit, and at Griffin recommences the grand hill scenery of the Rockies. At Griffin Lake is a station, miles 362, at which the stiff grade of the ascent of the Eagle Pass begins, and here, too, begins, and clings closely to the line of railway a feature in the landscape that every traveller will deplore.

FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires are accompaniments of Canadian Railways for many hundreds of miles, involving the destruction of many millions of trees; as often the result of pure wantonness as of accident, and a very great blot on the grandeur and beauty of the scenery. Often the path of their forest fires may be seen in the black blot they have left of burnt stumps still standing, the bark and branches only burnt off, and often the path of fire running like fingers up the hill sides for one or two thousand feet, leaving strips of untouched timber between, that some bluff of rock right and left has diverted, and so saved the intervening trees; low down, where the timber is always the finest, trunks lie fallen in all directions, half or totally burn, with here and there cedar-tree trunks hollowed out by the fire, some 60 to 90 feet of trunk standing, a tall hollow shaft; or half-fallen burnt completely at the ground, and ready to fall completely with the first winter's blasts, leaning against its neighbour a little burnt at the foot than itself, to carry that also with it in its fall;—thus, for miles and miles, covering thousands of acres, from the stripling, a few inches in diameter, to the giants of the forest of as many feet in diameter. It is a melancholy sight, and in a score of places materially detracts from the grandeur and sublimity of the scenery. This devastation by fire, seen round Vancouver in clearance operations, begins there as an accompaniment of railroad enterprises, and is an accompaniment of the line as far as the north shores of Lake Superior.

ETERNAL SNOWS.

Nothing can excel the real mountainous beauty of this group or run of lakes, with everlasting snows always in view, shutting out the upper ends of one and all of them as the traveller moves on. The finest views, are necessarily ahead, and often as the train rushes on, it is a puzzle to the observer to know which way it will turn next to get out of the valley, so completely landlocked are the lakes from some points of view. A few miles short of Clan William, at mile 360, commences the snow-sheds, an accompaniment up to miles 431, when the last is passed,—some twenty miles of sheds in all, in a run of 70 miles. On this run of 70 miles is crowded together scenery which, for its grandeur, can hardly be surpassed, accompanied with a surprising amount of engineering difficulties overcome, and still to be mastered in battling with the snow slides or avalanches. Here the engineer has to do battle the whole year round with Nature in the winter snow which falls in Rogers Pass to the extent of 8 feet a year, in drifts over 32 feet; in the spring, and summer, snow and mud slides, and in the autumn fires, and as yet he has not succeeded in making himself the master of snow slides and keeping open here the year through; he is busy in doing his level best for the coming winter. A glance right and left will serve to show the sweeping character and the irresistable force of the avalanches in the manner in which the alley of slide lie free of all trees, widening as they go until, at the river bed, some are as much as a mile wide, it was only last winter when in Rogers Pass, about mile 434½, one swept down from Mount Carroll, the highest of this ridge of the Rockies, 9,600ft; whilst an engine and snow plough were clearing the line near snow Tunnel No. 14, and in its downward rush, clearing the valley below, shot up the left bank of the stream, Beaver Creek, a distance of 400ft. or more, and a height of 100ft. up its bank, buried engine, plough and 16 men. All the men were dug out within three-quarters of an hour, but with a loss of six men's lives. The ordinary railway traveller seldom realizes or knows the risk to life as well as the cost of life, as he rolls along in luxury in a Pulman car, warmed in winter to a temperature of 80° and admiring the scenery, that the construction and maintenance of such mountain lines as these involve. The speed of passenger train is not more than 20 to 25 miles an hour in these passes, and the motion is so smooth; owing to the Bogie system of construction of the cars and the centre-coupling of them, that often the passenger is under the impression that the train is only going at a walking pace. The glasses and venetians also are such perfect fit that talking is no trouble, as is the case on all of our Indian lines. Travelling is perfect here.

To return to Eagle Pass, where we had left the run of lakes. The last of the lake is at the summit of the Pass and the head of the water-shed going west, the descent to Revelstoke is short and quick, a drop of only 200 feet. Just before reaching Revelstoke, the first crossing of the Columbia River is made over a very fine timber bridge of five spans of 125 and 150 feet, and 185 ways of 16 feet each on a total length of about 3,800 feet—it is bridge No. 1053 in 381 miles; not a bad total for the distance come. The view from the bridge looking to the right hand is very pretty with the snows of Rogers Pass mountains filling in the back ground, and Revelstoke lying in the valley, the river here running a shallow and broad stream, and rather sluggish owing to its width, the view back is in every respect a gorge, a narrow and deep valley with snow peaks right and left, and at the end of the long tressel bridge, is lost behind the foliage of fir and poplar on the flat lands. It gives a good idea of a mountain Railway Pass, it is a very pretty picture unfortunately marred by the very blackened trunks on the fire-devastated slopes in the middle ground. Revelstoke is wholly a railway town. The river is not navigable for steamers; it is, however, only 20 miles to the head of the Arrow Lake, a wonderful lake, some 100 miles long, and never more than three or four broad.

DEATH OF LORD LYONS.

LORD LYONS, whose death is announced by Reuter, had only recently retired from the Embassy at Paris, being succeeded by Lord Lytton. His death was not altogether unexpected, as it was known that his health was in a precarious state:—

The only surviving son of the first Lord Lyons (who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea in 1855-6), he was born at Lymington, April 26, 1817 and succeeded to his father's title Nov. 23, 1858 Having been educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was appointed unpaid Attache at Athens in 1839, and paid Attache in 1844, at Dresden in 1852, at Florence (residing at Rome) in 1853. Secretary of Legation there (residing at Rome) in 1856, and Envoy to Tuscany in 1858. He was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in Dec., 1858, returned to England on account of ill health in Feb., 1865, was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in Aug., 1865, and was transferred to Paris in July, 1867. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, a G.C.B. in 1862; was sworn of the Privy Council, March 9, 1865; and made an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, June 21, 1865. In Nov., 1881, he was created Viscount Lyons; of Christ Church, in the county of Southampton.

On Saturday afternoon the Maharana of Oodeypore was invested with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India by Colonel Walter in a brilliant Durbar held in an outer court of the Palace. In investing his Highness Colonel Walter said the pleasure of being a few days in Oodeypore again enhanced the pleasure he felt in presenting the Maharana with the insignia of an Order instituted as the highest mark of royal favour for important services. Meywar had been ever faithful to the British Crown, and he only hoped the star of the house would ever shine brightly. The star about the Maharana's breast and the collar might be regarded as symbols of the links in the chain of loyalty and friendship which always bound Meywar to the British Empire.

DEATH OF MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff, for many years a Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, which took place, at the age of eighty years, at his residence, Breach Candy, yesterday. The foremost pioneer of an English education for native girls; the father and founder of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution in Bombay; the dauntless Vakil of the Sudder Adawlut who had frequent passages-at-arms with the Judges; twice the High Sheriff of Bombay; the friend and correspondent of the Royalty and Aristocracy of England and of Europe; the "Byron of the East" as he was sometimes factiously called; one of the first natives who was most lionised in Europe more than forty-six years ago;—the genial, warm hearted, humorous, and loquacious, old Manockjee Cursetjee was found lying dead in his bed early yesterday morning. Throughout his life, his conscientiousness, uprightness, and fearless independence in his public and private relations were the prominent features of his character. A certain amount of assertiveness, bordering occasionally on obstinacy, invested his views and opinions with an unpleasant flavour at times; but his reputation for integrity and unselfishness were beyond a question. He was never self-seeking; and self-interest never led him to cringe anybody. In private life he was always a jolly, humorous, good old gentleman, and during his leisure hours he experienced a peculiar pleasure in mixing in the pastimes of children as their boon companion. In the days when the defunct Bombay Association was a powerful body with the late Dr. Bhau Daji and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as its secretaries, it found a stardy opponent in Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. He had no sympathy with its aims and objects for the political advancement of the natives, on a footing of equality with Europeans, because he considered the educational machinery of the time to be misdirected and misapplied. The higher education of the natives, he held, was wanting in ethical purity; and their so-called civilization imperfect and irregular. For over half a century, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee was a prominent figure in the history of this presidency; and it will not be uninteresting to glance at the principal events of his career.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee was born in Bombay in 1807. His father, Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff, was a Government contractor. Mr. Manockjee received his English education in some private schools of the time; but coming as he did, through his father's influence and large acquaintance, in contact with the superior class of Europeans, he acquired at an early age a good knowledge of English as well as of the manners, customs, and *etiquette* of educated Europeans. His outspoken address, independence of judgment, firmness of purpose, and fearless advocacy of what he believed to be right and proper, brought him into prominent and favourable notice. There being no fixed laws with regard to inheritance among Parsees at the time, and some difficulty being felt by the law courts in the disposal of questions of legacy and inheritance connected with them, the Government of India s

justifying the course he had pursued in the disposal of suits to which Marwarees were parties, and describing the tricks they generally used in bolstering up fictitious claims. Government were satisfied with the report and complimented Mr. Manockjee on his shrewdness. At a subsequent period, when Sir Bartle Frere was Governor of Bombay, and his elder brother, the Hon. W. E. Frere, was Senior Member of Council, Government required from Mr. Manockjee an explanation regarding the allegations made in a newspaper, in which Mr. Manockjee was accused of rudeness towards Mr. W. M. Crawford, a solicitor, while pleading in his court. Mr. Crawford asked the meaning of a Gujeratee word "hurda," *i.e.* half bale of cotton, that came out in evidence; and Mr. Manockjee told Mr. Crawford to go into the bazaar and find it out. This evoked very serious criticism in the English Press, and Mr. Crawford complained to Government. In submitting his explanation, Mr. Manockjee characteristically urged that Government could not interfere in a matter of this nature without compromising the dignity and independence of the Bench. Government, however, passed a resolution censuring Mr. Manockjee for his alleged general want of courtesy to the profession. He was not the man to submit to such censure. He immediately requested Government to withdraw the resolution or to publish the explanation given by him; saying that, in the event of either of these courses not being adopted, he begged to tender his resignation. The Chief Judge of the Court and Sir Bartle Frere privately advised Mr. Manockjee to withdraw the resignation. He subsequently went to England on furlough and had a discussion raised in the House of Lords, where his case was taken up by Lords Chelmsford and Ellenborough. Earl de Grey and Ripon, who was then Secretary of State for India, while vindicating the action of the Bombay Government, expressed his regret at what had been done and asked that the publication of the papers called for should not be pressed. Mr. Manockjee, who was then present in the House of Lords, on being consulted, declared himself satisfied, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn. On his return to India, in accordance to a recommendation of the home authorities, Mr. Manockjee was appointed by Sir Bartle Frere's Government to a higher post, namely that of second Judge of the Small Causes Court. He continued on the Bench till 1873, when the "fifty-five years" rule compelled him to retire on a pension of Rs. 6,000 a year. The Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse recommended a higher scale of pension, which, however, was vetoed by the Government of India, and on appeal, by the Home Government also. Sir Philip Wodehouse recommended a higher scale of pension "in consideration, not only of his (Mr. Manockjee's) long and zealous public service, but also of his unrelaxing efforts to break down the barriers of prejudice between his fellow-countrymen and Europeans, to remove the difficulties which excluded the former from the advantages of European civilization, and above all to educate and elevate the females of India. There can be no doubt that Mr. Manockjee's career has been of great benefit to the native community, and that the present is a fitting opportunity for its recognition by Government." The Home Government, in upholding the decision of the Government of India in regard to Mr. Manockjee's pension, recommended the Bombay Government to assist him in any other legitimate manner it could. Soon after his retirement, Mr. Manockjee was granted a very large tract of land at Bassein with permission to open salt works, from which he realised a considerable sum of money, which he is said to have devoted to the building fund of the Alexandra School, of which he was the founder.

As a private gentleman, as a citizen, and as a friend, Mr. Manockjee may be said to have led an irreproachable life. Female education was the cherished object of his heart. He held that the education of the mothers of the rising generation of natives should precede all efforts made for their enlightenment and political advancement. Having given his own daughters what he believed to be a sound education, he, in co-operation with several others, opened a small female school in 1853 in his own bungalow at Byculla, which was then known as "Villa Byculla," and is now used as the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary. Ten years later, at the third days' funeral ceremonies performed in connection with the death of his eldest son, Mr. Manockjee headed with a sum of Rs. 4,000 a subscription list with the object of establishing an English school for native girls. A sum of Rs. 60,560 was subscribed for the school; and with this fund the Alexandra School was opened shortly afterwards. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, formerly Governor of Bombay, writing to Mr. Manockjee from London on the 31st July 1843, said:—

I am delighted to see the continuance of your zeal for education and enlightenment as shown in your attention to that of your daughter. I sincerely hope she may live to be a bright example of the advantage of such a system, and of the folly of believing that extensive knowledge is incompatible with feminine modesty and with the domestic virtues.

Colonel Sykes, in a letter dated India House 2nd January 1845, wrote to Mr. Manockjee:—

I am glad to find by your letter of the 27th August, particularly from the enclosure written by your daughter to Mrs. Sykes, that your mind continues on the right bent for not only elevating the intellectual condition of your male countrymen, but also of the females of India. There is no doubt of its ultimately producing very much universal comfort to both sexes; and it is only to be lamented that the period is necessarily so very distant when it can be operative on the mass of the people; meanwhile every innovator upon the barbarous usages, although his efforts be but single and feeble, is yet bringing about the desired end. . . . Any progressive or permanent social or intellectual improvement, however, cannot take place in the better classes of Native Society while the present selfish, exclusive, and narrow-minded views obtain in regard to the position and duties of women. No nation in the annals of the earth ever attained lasting eminence in their political, moral, and social institutions, in which women were not, by the cultivation of the mind, to be the companion, the friend and adviser of men, and, moreover, their examples in most of those qualities that elevate and dignify our nature.

Mr. Manockjee paid five visits to Europe, namely, in 1841, 1862, 1864, 1867, and again in 1874. During the first visit, he was treated with marked distinction by the Queen, the Prince Consort, the great Sir Robert Peel, and almost all the distinguished men of the time. The *East Indian and Colonial Atlas*, of the 1st May 1841, had the following notice of Mr. Manockjee:—

Manockjee Cursetjee of Bombay, who arrived by the last overland, is already attracting considerable attention. His remarkable fluency of speech, his pertinent observations on passing scenes and events, richly spiced with the eager research and attic salt of an active mind, combined with the peculiarity of his national costume, render him the observed of all beholders. At the dinner given at Liverpool to Sir Charles Napier, Manockjee made his maiden speech in England in returing thanks for the proposal of his health. Since his visit to London he has frequented most of the public places of resort; is a member of the City of London Club, has been elected an honorary one of the Athenæum, is about to be proposed for the Oriental, and will be presented at the next levee by the President of the India Board, when, with the authorities of the India House, have unanimously given him a kind and cordial reception. He is quite a conundrum to John Bull, who, generally speaking, has a crotchet in his head that an Asiatic must of necessity murder her Majesty's English. His garb, too, is rather enigmatical to the cockney, who can comprehend that velvet and gold constitute "an Indian prince," but the comparative simplicity and uniqueness of the Parsee attire is conglomerating exceedingly. Some set him down for an Italian, some maintain he is a Turk, others an Egyptian, and he has even past muster for a mandarin of illustrious button! Murray, the publisher, anxious to introduce a *Fireworshipper* to "the bard of Erin," invited Manockjee to meet him, Lockhart., Coleridge, Milman, Mrs. Jamieson, and a select few of the literati of the day, when they had what Lord Byron would call "a night of it."

The London *Times*, speaking of Mr. Manockjee a few months later, that is in its issue of the 4th December 1841, said:—

Manockjee Cursetjee, the rich and accomplished Parsee of Bombay, left town for Paris on Thursday, on a tour of a few months through Europe. He proposes to return to his own country, by way of Egypt, some time in the ensuing spring. He dined with Sir Robert Peel a few days since, and was treated by the Right Honourable Baronet with marked distinction. He paid visits to and took leave of most of the Ministers and other distinguished persons on Wednesday, his latest calls being at Downing Street. Manockjee Cursetjee is highly esteemed for his great and various learning. His acquaintance with the European languages is extensive, and he speaks English as if born in the British Isles.

Mr. Manockjee met with a most flattering reception at Paris. He has had a private audiance with the Emperor, and passed an evening with the Royal family. He was also honored by an interview with the Prime Minister, and was present at several musical *soirees* at the residence of most of the *haute noblesse* of France. The same sort of treatment was accorded him at several of the other courts of Europe which he visited. At an audience given to him by the Pope at Rome, his Holiness blessed him in the same manner as is done in cases of Royalty, and presented him a gold medal with his impress and a suitable inscription. He was enrolled an honorary member of many of the great literary societies of the places he visited. In 1862, he took two his daughters and sons with him to Europe, where leaving the latter for their education, he and his daughters travelled over a great portion of Europe, being received with marked distinction everywhere. They were present at the wedding of the present King and Queen of Italy. In 1864, Mr. Manockjee went to Europe with one of his daughters (the other having been married to Mr. K. R. Cama,) and she was presented at court to the Princess of Wales at the first drawing room after the death of the Prince Consort. Being the first native lady who has had that honour, coupled with her Oriental costume, she created a great sensation at the time. Mr. Manockjee and his daughter then travelled through Europe as far as St. Petersburgh, being received with marked attention by the members of the Royal families of the many courts through which they passed. During his visit to England in 1867, Mr. Manockjee was summoned to Windsor Castle to a private audience of her Majesty the Queen, and was accompanied thereto by Sir Stafford Northcote as Secretary of State for India. Mr. Manockjee was acquainted and up to a recent date corresponded with every Prime Minister since 1842, as well as with a great many distinguished men since that period. His acquaintance and correspondence with the aristocracy and men of light and leading in India, including Governors-General, Rajahs, and others, were equally extensive. The pamphlets and *brochures* which he published from time to time gave him a sort of literary and political reputation. He was always unpopular with what may be called the "Young India Party" for his boldly contesting their claims for equal rights with the ruling race in a series of pamphlets, some of which were cited by witnesses before the Parliamentary committee of the House of Lords in 1853. His letters to the *Friend of India* are believed to have resulted in the Parsees of the present day being saved from the legalisation of infant marriages.

Mr. Manockjee is entitled to the credit of being the first native Sheriff, the first native Freemason, and the first native member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In the year 1855, he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay by Lord Elphinstone, and again in 1863 by Sir Bartle Frere. There was considerable opposition to natives being admitted members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Mr. Manockjee was at first rejected. He was, however, elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society in London; and on this the Bombay Branch had to follow suit, and Mr. Manockjee was duly elected a member in 1840. He had received honors at the hands of the Bombay Government also. His name appeared in the earliest lists of Justices of the Peace and members of the Grand Jury; and he was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University at the same time as the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, the Hon'ble Mr. West, and others. Mr. Manockjee strongly advocated the enrolment of natives in the Military Service, in its higher ranks, and with this view he addressed a letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. He also fought hard for the admission of natives to the Indian and British Medical Services, and to a certain extent his recommendations met with success. No native was made a Freemason before Mr. Manockjee's time. Having seen the light in Lodge "Orient" in France during his first visit to Europe, he was on his return to this country admitted into Freemasonry as a matter, of course, and became the founder of the first and most influential native Lodge, "Rising Star of Western India," the members of which, in order to mark their sense of his services, established the "Foundator's Medal," which is conferred upon distinguished Masons, and on one side of which Mr Manockjee's likeness is impressed. He was a distinguished Mason, and as such was received in all countries which he visited. Only a few years ago, the Freemasons of Bombay subscribed to a large portrait of Mr. Manockjee, which now adorns—with its companion portraits of the Hon. James Gibbs, Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, and Sir Henry Morland—the walls of the Freemasons' Hall, at Byculla. Throughout his life Mr. Manockjee was a strict follower of the Zoroastrian faith. His interest in his pet institution, the Alexandra School, was great; and it was only on Monday last, the evening preceding his death, that he visited it in company of Mr. J. C. Cama, the honorary secretary. Mr. Manockjee's funeral will take place this morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

The next Bengal Army List will include within its pages a record of the war services of the Native Officers in the Indian Army. This is certainly only a just recognition of the splendid work done by many brave men, whose names unfortunately for themselves are seldom brought to public notice. In the Army List at present we can only single out the most distinguished among them by carefully studying the "Orders" which has been bestowed upon them, particularly that of the "Order of Merit," the Victoria Cross of the Native Army. Under the new arrangement their actual war services will be clearly shown. Many heroes of the Mutiny days are still with their regiments, and their records will indeed be hard to beat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Wyer Challenge Cup was fired for at Coorla yesterday by members of "E" Company, with the following results:—

Names.	150 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Vol. G. B. Stacey	23	22	19	64
Sergt. A. D. Little	23	17	21	61
Sergt. L. Crowley	20	20	19	59
Lieut. G. Lund	22	19	18	59
Sergt. H. W. Prescott.....	23	16	19	58
Sergt.-Major W. F. Melvin	21	19	14	54
Vol. J. Brooks	17	16	13	46

In the police raid case at Benares Inspector Skilling at Delhi was, for the sake of convenience, tried first with the aid of a European jury. The trial, which commenced on the 30th November, was concluded on Saturday. The jury, who took more than two hours to consider their verdict and had to retire three times for the purpose, eventually brought in a verdict of "guilty" on the first count and "not guilty" on the remaining two; and strongly recommended the accused to mercy on the ground of his youth and inexperience, and in consideration of the fact that he had already been two months in confinement. The Judge, concurring, sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, and in default of payment of the latter to six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment. Skilling was defended by Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick, pleader. It having been ruled that the accused's written statement amounted to a confession and was admissible in evidence as such, the defence made an attempt to throw it out by endeavouring to show that the friend who suggested the confession was actuated by evil motives, and that bitter feelings had subsisted between the parties up to the date of the occurrence; but the defence in this respect broke down.

It is rather hard on the *Daily Telegraph*, which above all other London newspapers has been "writing up" the Police throughout the whole of the Trafalgar Square business, that its own reporter, Mr. Bennett Burleigh, should have been arrested and conveyed to Bow Street as "a loose, idle, and disorderly person," charged with "disturbing the public peace with intent to commit a felony." And it is hard on Mr. Burleigh, too, considering that, as a pronounced Liberal Unionist, he may be accepted as a typical representative of law and order. At the General Election he fought one of the Glasgow constituencies in the capacity of a follower of Mr. Chamberlain, and was only defeated by a narrow majority. He is a distinguished special correspondent, and has passed most of his time in camps and amid the pomp and panoply of war since the time of the Federal and Confederate War down to the campaign in the Soudan. In a word, he is a man after Sir Charles Warren's own heart, and the whole transaction gives one the idea of being a Comedy of Errors.

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AS A CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

A conference was held in Kilmarnock on the 30th ultimo under the auspices of the Central Liberal Association of North Ayrshire for the purpose of choosing a Liberal candidate for the Kilmarnock division of the county. As a result Sir William Wedderburn was unanimously adopted. Sir William had previously addressed the assembly. After a brief allusion to Mr. Gladstone and his Irish policy he referred to other political questions also of foreign and Indian affairs and spoke as reported below:—

As regarded the foreign affairs of this country, he was in favour of non-interference as far as possible in European matters—only where the honour and the interests of this country were directly concerned. If they did interfere by moral influences let them interfere in favour of national aspirations. (Cheers.) Whilst he believed in the freedom of the races of India, he held they should not stoop at the feet of despotism. He believed that the keystone of much of our foreign policy was our possession of India. Almost all our complications had more or less reference to that object. This was the case with reference to Turkey, the Balkans, Egypt, up the Nile, in Afghanistan, and Burmah. In all these places our blood and treasure had been shed in reference to our possession of India. Now, in his belief, and in that of the great bulk of the people of India, this whole policy was the greatest mistake in the world—a policy of treating India as a sort of powder magazine from which everybody was to be warned off. To carry out this policy, we were to make expeditions to the ends of the earth against everybody who went near India. It was a policy which must end in ruin and disaster. Our real policy was to change this powder magazine into a tower of strength—(cheers)—by following the policy inaugurated by Lord Ripon. The Indian people had now adopted our government as their national government. They declared at a great meeting in India that, instead of being afraid of being taken possession of by Russia, they would turn Russia out of Asia, because they would not allow their freedom and their connection with the most civilised State in the world to be stricken by a retrograde despotism like that of Russia. (Cheers.) In fact, he believed the same policy which they considered reasonable in Ireland—namely, of conciliation and winning the affections of the people—would be equally effective for their fellow-subjects five thousand miles away. (Cheers.) Speaking briefly on other subjects, he would say he was in favour of economy combined with efficiency. In their Navy especially he held they should have their money's worth, as he regarded the Navy as the basis of our Empire in the world. He was also in favour of the principle of Disestablishment, and in the words of Mr. Gladstone, he believed it was a matter for the Scottish people to deal with, and not one for imperial decision at all. Then as regarded the liquour laws, he should be prepared to vote for local option—(cheers)—that is, for that traffic being under the direct control of the householders. (Cheers.) He would also recommend a very stringent reform of the House of Lords and the removal of the hereditary elements in it. (Cheers.) He saw that Lord Randolph Churchill had declared that even if the Liberals had a majority in the House of Commons to-morrow, the House of Lords would not let them have Home Rule till 1891. All Sir William could say was that the people were very tender to old landmarks, and if stringent reform were sufficient the people would be glad to leave the ancient forms, which were venerable from their antiquity. At the same time he thought it would be the fault of the House of Lords if they forced the people to abolish them altogether, as an obstruction to the national will. (Cheers.) The land laws were, of course, in an acute phase in Ireland, and the question was too long for present discussion. He would only say he favoured such reforms as would secure to every man dealing with land the full fruits of his own labour. (Cheers.) They knew how that was to be done in Ireland, and he should like to see the same spirit carried out in Scotland. (Cheers.) An immediate necessary reform would be an enactment which gave farmers proper compensation for reasonable improvements whether the landlords assented or not. Of the one man one vote he was also in favour, as well as that of placing the franchise upon such a footing as gave real effect to the will of the people. He would also support free primary education, which should follow from compulsory education, with the few school pence being scarcely worth the trouble of collection.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

Shortly after Sir William Wedderburn had concluded his address, Mr. Childers, M. P., spoke at considerable length, controversing some of the doctrines of Lord Randolph Churchill. In the course of his observations the hon. gentleman said:—

They would have noticed within the last few days the declaration by a Cabinet Minister who was responsible for the affairs of Ireland—he meant Mr. Balfour. He said that the law in operation in Ireland had been in force from time immemorial in England and Ireland, but was not calculated to cope with the state of organised rebellion which existed in certain parts of Ireland at the present time. What did that mean? It meant that the Crimes Act already in force was not found to be strong enough, and that another measure was to be introduced into Parliament. Was it possible that in the next session of Parliament they were to have another Crimes Bill, still more stringent than the one of last session? He could not possibly believe it, but there was no doubt that Mr. Balfour's language distinctly implied that the present Act was not strong enough, and it was his duty as Secretary to bring in a proposal, to strengthen it further.

The Conservative press was crying for further and more stringent treatment of Ireland. They were told now that a large proportion of the Irish members of Parliament sympathised with, and might perhaps be found requiring the same treatment as Mr. O'Brien. The suggestion was made why not suspend the Parliamentary representation of Ireland; why should not, in fact, the Tory majority in England and Scotland be armed with despotic power over the people of Ireland to deprive the Irish of their representatives. He did not pretend for a moment that anything of the kind was contemplated by her Majesty's Government, but it was a dangerous thing when the press of a party began to put forward proposals of this kind, and he could not conceive anything more fatal to the liberties of England than that even such proposals should be seriously held by a section of the people of this country. Let them take another and a very dangerous suggestion which he read the other day in the speech of a distinguished member of the Conservative party to whom he had already alluded. Lord Randolph Churchill. (Laughter.) No no, gentlemen, Lord Randolph Churchill is in some respects doing very good service indeed. (Laughter.) He has made himself the champion of economy and sound doctrine with respect to Free Trade and other things which show that his short tenure of Office as Chancellor of the Exchequer has opened his eyes to a good many Tory fallacies, but on the Irish question Lord Randolph Churchill is as yet impenitent. (Laughter.) The other day he was deploring the feeble action of Government towards Ireland when Ireland gave trouble to her Majesty's Administration, and he said, "Remember what was done in the United States. In 1863 the President of the United States did what was perfectly unconstitutional. He called for a levy of soldiers on the population, and sent into New York a Government officer to superintend them, although New York was for State purposes independent of the Federal Government. The Irish protested, and not only protested but rioted, and an enormous quantity of property was destroyed, and many lives lost. The United States Governor sent some troops into New York: commanded by Captain Putnam, who placed his guns in position and swept the streets with shot. Bodies strewed the pavement, and over twelve hundred Irishmen were killed." (Laughter.) Having referred to the best source of information on the subject—namely, a file of the *Times* news paper, Mr. Childers found that while it was quite true that on account of unconstitutional action on the part of the President of the United States there had been a serious riot in New York in 1863, though the cause of that riot was rather the weakness of the Democratic Governor, Siemer of New York, who sympathised with the rebels in the south, than to any spontaneous action on the part of the population. The riot was a serious one and lasted four days until it was put down by the troops of the Union. It occurred early in the month of July, and the *Times* of the 3rd August following said that in all 76 people were killed—not 1,200. (Laughter.) The killed and wounded he found from another account, on the worst day, the last of the four, were altogether 31—the day, he supposed, when Captain Putnam swept the streets with cannon. (Laughter.) He did not intend to decide between those high authorities—Lord Randolph Churchill and the *Times*, but he wished to point out what a serious state of things it must be when an ex-Minister of the Crown, taking an interest specially in Irish affairs, could complacently place before the public this statement of how Irishmen behaved and Irishmen were treated in New York as if for a moment anything of the kind was worthy of imitation by us here. (Cheers.) Of this there was no doubt that the result of these attempts, however, they might be conducted, to deny to a people legitimate liberty when the vast majority of that people demanded it must end in the direst of calamities. In illustration of this he explained how Hungary had been kept down by Austria, and refused the very Home Rule—the power to administer its own affairs, which Ireland was asking for—until Austria was defeated in 1866 in a great war by Prussia, when the Austrian Government, under the influence of wiser counsels, conceded to Hungary the measure of Home Rule under which at the present moment she was so flourishing and so loyal. (Cheers.) Others had been too late. For instance, the Italian despots were too late when they refused to their people's reasonable liberties, and they had been swept away, and Italy had recovered its position among the nations of the world. Holland was too late in 1830, when Belgium was separated from her. We were too late in America when we lost the American colonies. He only prayed devoutly that the Liberal party in this country would be strong and firm enough to prevent our being too late also in conceding to Ireland what she merits, the disposal also of her own affairs within proper limits. (Cheers.) He had again been asked, after speaking at Dalbeattie last week, the question—"Is Ireland really by an overwhelming majority desirous of Home Rule?" For he had stated that to be the first condition of its concession. Some people thought that Ulster, speaking of it as if it were one homogeneous population, did not desire Home Rule, and he had seen even a statement going so far as this, that out of the population of 5,000,000 in Ireland, only 3,000,000 were in favour of Home Rule, and that as many as 2,000,000 were strongly and vitally opposed to it. The population of Ireland, taken roughly at five millions, consisted of 3,900,000 Catholics and 1,100,000 Protestants of various denominations, about a fourth of the latter, principally Presbyterians, being in favour of Home Rule. The upper and easy classes, numbering 100,000 were still opposed to Home Rule. According to these figures more than a fourth of the five millions of the people supported Home Rule of a certain kind. (Cheers.) Further, five-sixths of the Irish member favoured Home Rule. But that was not all. Ulster, with its population of 1,700,000, was nearly equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants. Then there were three divisions in Ulster; the four counties of the western part returned only Home Rulers, whilst Antrim alone only returned opponents to Home Rule. The remaining counties were equally divided. But there were three burghs in Ulster. The majority of Belfast opposed Home Rule; but the other two—'Derry and Newry—returned Home Rule members, so that on the question Ulster was by no means homogeneous and united. Further, 17 Home Rulers were returned by Ulster, with two Dissentient Liberals, and 14 Conservatives. Thus Liberal opinion in favour of Home Rule was 19 to 14, and thus Ulster could not be said to be absolutely opposed to Home Rule. He declared frankly that almost any concession sought unmistakably by the Ulster Protestants in a Home Rule measure should be fairly and freely granted; but beyond that he would not go, as it was impossible to cut Ulster out of Ireland, and it was impossible to separate Ulster. But there ought to be in any Home Rule proposal such safeguards for Protestantism in Ulster as reasonable Protestants would propose.

CAPTAIN SHAW'S REPORT ON THE EXETER FIRE.

Captain Shaw, the Special Commissioner sent down to assist the Exeter coroner in his investigation of the causes which led to the loss of 127 or more lives in the fire at the theatre in that town, has furnished the Home Office with verbatim details of evidence, plans of the building, and an exhaustive report. The descriptions given of the building had been prepared with the greatest possible care, and were as precise as he could make them; but the complexity and confusion of some of the passages rendered any simple description impossible, and he could not help repeating what he had before urged—that no passage or exit should be sanctioned in a theatre which could not be adequately described in about half a dozen words. There may be, says Captain Shaw, other theatres as bad as that of Exeter; but it may be confidently asserted that there can be very few worse, as the Theatre Royal of Exeter had the following serious defects of construction:—

(1) It was all in one risk. (2) The highest point of the dome or ceiling over the auditorium, which should have been at least 10ft. above the highest seat or passage of the gallery, was 5ft. below that point. (3) The roof over the stage, which should have been at least 20ft. above the centre of the dome, was only 7ft. above that point. (4) and 5) There was not sufficient outlet for smoke over the stage and auditorium. (6) The gallery, which should have been provided with two staircases, one at each side had only one staircase, which was obstructed in several places. It had an open door of communication on the upper circle level, another on the dress circle level, and it joined an exit on the ground-floor which was common to five other parts of the house. (7) The gas for the sunlight in the centre of the auditorium was on the same meter as the gas for the stage, and when the latter was shut off the whole of the auditorium was instantly plunged in darkness. (8) There were no places enclosed by masonry for the storage of scenery, properties, and stores, or for the carrying on of the necessary work in the way of carpentering, gas fitting, plumbing, etc. (9) There was no provision made for dealing with an outbreak of fire in the flies, which was the very part where the greatest danger necessarily existed. (10) Many of the passages and corridors, which according to the agreement and understanding, were to have been constructed of fire resisting materials, supported and enclosed by brick walls, were of wood, enclosed by lath and plaster or by match-boarding. (11) The exit from the stalls and dress-boxes, as originally designed, was cramped and tortuous, and was only partly rectified by the emergency exit, which brought the occupants of those parts into direct conflict with the whole of the occupants of the gallery and a portion of the dress-circle. (12) The introduction of shops into the side of the building most suitable for providing easy means of exit Any one of these serious defects of construction should have prevented the licensing of the building as a theatre. But the licence was granted, and thus the licensing authority became responsible for the safety of the building, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, was still responsible on the date of the fire. It must be taken as an absolute and undoubted fact that the building was constructed according to the wishes and, to a considerable extent, the orders of the licensing authority. In summing up his report, Captain Shaw states that the fire arose in the flies through accident or neglect on the part of those employed, and the heavy loss of life was caused by the bad construction of the theatre. Who was responsible for these events? The jury censured the licensing authority severely, but also apportioned some of the censure to the architect, and in doing so have laid the foundation of a precedent which, if followed, will lead to endless difficulties. In such a case there can but one responsible authority. If those inquiring into a disaster of this kind decide to go behind the licence of the constituted authority, where are they to end? If they admit the architect to a share of the responsibility, why should they not also include the contractor, the clerk of works, and all who were engaged in the construction of the building. All these persons had dealings only with their employers, and, having completed their several contracts and satisfied their employers, had passed out of the case, and had properly no place in the subject before the jury. The licensing authority expressed no wish to be relieved from any portion of the credit of the responsibility of opening the theatre to the public; and in looking to the future it is more dangerous to acknowledge any division of authority or responsibility in a matter of such serious importance, involving the lives of all who attend theatres. On a certain date the licensing authority assumed the whole and sole responsibility for the safety of life in the Exeter Theatre, and by that act relieved the company, including the architect and all others engaged in its construction. That authority, continues Captain Shaw, passed and approved the work and would have no right now to blame the architect or any one else for anything that might have been done before that approval. It is only right to repeat that there is no reason to suppose that that authority would attempt to blame any one in this way. It appears to me that the licensing magistrates either deceived themselves or were deceived; and that with the most ordinary care they ought to have discovered that, according to the rules which they themselves had adopted, the building was unfit to be licensed as a theatre.

OUTRAGES BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, of November 4, says:—

A reign of terror exists in the up-river border counties between Edinburg and Roma, the result of the shocking depredations of Mexican bandits. Since the abduction of Senor Barara, whose friends had to pay dlrs. 1500 ransom, almost every merchant has received threatening letters ordering payment of heavy sums on the penalty of abduction and torture. The wealthy never travel without a heavy guard. On Monday the bandits entered the Havana Ranch, in Hidalgo County, a place of about 500 inhabitants, surrounded the store of Magdileno Flores, drove the occupants out, and robbed the place of every bit of goods it contained. They then tore off the doors, smashed the windows, and threatened to return and sack and burn every house in the place. The band numbered twenty-one men. The day before another party of bandits, about twenty strong, attacked the Attasosca Ranch, on the San Juan River, a few miles above Camargo, Mexico, and sacked the place, abusing and outraging the people. They were pursued by Mexican cavalry under Captain Lamadrido, and Plasuelas, a leader, and another bandit were secured. Plasuelas was executed at Camargo this morning, and the other will suffer the same fate. Lamadrido, an active officer, has at his command all the men that he wants, and gets a step in rank for every bandit captured. President Diaz has ordered that the severest measures be used to put down banditage on the border, and General Velain, in command of this military district, is anxious to co-operate with the American authorities, and drive out and eliminate these pests.

RUSSIA TO AMERICAN EYES.

One of the American papers has a correspondent in Russia at present. His impressions are anything but favorable. He declares that Russian despotism and official cruelty is to-day all that it has been during the past century. The changes time has wrought have been only in the forms of application—the aims and ends are the same. The correspondent says:—

After a fortnight's sojourn in the region of the capital of the empire, I am constrained to believe that very little injustice could be done the government were one to write it all down as diabolical and bad, for I have been unable as yet to discover a single act or design intended to ameliorate the tyranny and burdens the people bear. As the frontier the stranger encounters little in the forms different from other countries. The modes of inspecting baggage and withstanding personal scrutiny do not vary greatly from the usual. But as everything in Russia is distinctly Russian, and therefore exceedingly strange, the most experienced traveller is possessed of a sense of concern, if not fear. The through trains from Vienna, Berlin, and other popular points of departure for Russia land one on the frontier at night. The place is small, and the station swarms with Russian officers—big burly fellows, with swarthy, unintelligent faces covered with long flowing beards, and all dressed in the most elaborate uniforms. There is a clanking of swords, a rattle of spurs, a din of voices, and a rushing hither and thither that is appalling. Timid women travelling alone have been overcome with fear or loss their heads in this bustle. The gendarme in charge is the first officer who approaches the incomer. This is the highest ranking military official, and he takes up the passports. On the heels of this diplomatic officer come the Customs lackays, who, without ceremony or invitation, pick up the satchels, bag, and bundles, exclaim in Russian, "Custom House!" and put out. The traveller follows. He finds his trunks already on the counters inside the station; and if they are unlocked they are open and the contents are being dumped on the flood. The terror to the Russian Government is printed matter. Every newspaper, circular, or book found is taken out and sent to the gendarme and the Consul. If anything about free government, free schools, or other free institutions, criticism of Russia, or her form of government, is found, it is retained; and, should it appear among the possibilities that the bearer has any design upon the Russian way of doing things, he or she is detained for examination. It does not appear in history or tradition that persons "detained" have ever proven their missions clear. They simply have have been heard of no more. A Londoner who had a couple of trunks displayed his English blood by stepping behind the long counter when his baggage was pulled out of the wire cage where it stays till opened and beginning to unlock it. The officers snatched the keys from the traveller's hands and pushed him back in line with others. When the trunks were opened the Englishman paid for his forwardness by seeing his goods dumped out on the floor and everything mussed and left for him to take for. I tried to anticipate the officers as much as possible, and, having left my trunk in Paris, eagerly opened my satchels. The pockets of my garments were turned wrong side out, letters were squeezed, a travelling cap ditto and spoks which were turned in together, were pulled out nd looked into. Here I encountered money-changers, who were evidently direct lineal descendants of those who were cast out of the Temple. I had seen money-changers at other frontier places but none like these. Fortunately, I had procured a sufficiency of Ru money of my banker at Vienna, and did not s ffer the discount of from one to 5 per cent. at the h nds of the money changers, who frequently rob the unsophisticated traveller to an alarming extent.

Trains entering or emerging from Russia do not pretend to respect their time-card, for the reason that they are often detained on the frontier. Two hours are always taken, however, being the time required for examining baggage and passports, long or short. On this occasion the train was light and the baggage was soon inspected. But the passengers were not permitted to resume their place in the train. As soon as they escaped the Customs officers they were led into the adjoining restaurant, men, women, and children, where were all classes of people in every condition. All outer doors were locked and were guarded by officers. Timid delicate women hovered in the corners and waited for the end of the two hours, while half-intoxicated Russians crowded about, smoking nasty cigars or drinking steaming tea at the tables. In all the multitude of Greeks, Slavs, Persians, Swedes, Russians, Germans, not an English voice was heard; and seldom did one see a man who could interpret even a sign. Finally a Russian rushed like mad from the station and began ringing a bell. The doors were unlocked and the passengers passed out, an officer being ready to see that each parcel bore the stamp of the Custom House. Just before the train started a jingle of spurs and sabres was heard, and two gendarmes appeared. They entered the carriages and handed out the passports. Each passport bore a simple and short signature—that of the Consul or Governor—and the seal of the officer. Two or three passengers did not receive their passports because the documents were not *vised*, and they were obliged to remain and explain. The American traveller is quite as much impressed with the quaintness of the country and the remarkable character of the people when he arrives at Cracow or Warsaw as he is with any other part of the country. The characteristics of the Poles, so far as the construction of a city goes, are as far at variance with the English or American as those of the Russians. Strange old buildings covered with crazy characters and pictures, broad, roughly bouldered streets filled with droskies, the prevalent vehicle, make one feel that anything is possible in this country. The villages are of small wooden buildings, covered with straw. Nowhere is there architecture, taste, or cleanliness displayed. The advancement of the country may be illustrated in the statement that though Russia is one of the greatest in wheat-producing, the cereal is sown broadcast harvested with the sickle, threshed with the flail, and three-fourths of the work is done by the women. The forests are infested with wolves and other wild animals; the fields, when not covered with wheat, are carpeted with Jean Marie, with a yellow rattle and a plume of blue leaves at the top. Mushrooms and all the fungi of a cold climate are seen, and one's bewilderment increase as the slow train goes further and further into the empire.

THE NEWEST BONNETS.

"Madge," the fashion writer to *Truth* has been around the shops seeing the latest fashion in hats, she says:—

"Among the bonnets was one trimmed with a pair of asses' ears in cream-coloured cloth, lined with black velvet. The ears stand upright, just as they would on a pretty cream-coloured donkey. A coronet of black velvet forms the front, embroidered in gold in similar fashion with that on an officer's epaulettes. A lovely little gilt buttercup nestles at the root of the two asses' ears, and seems to hold in position a few loops of narrow [good braid. The black of this quaint and pretty bonnet is also edged with black velvet, and has a miniature knot of gold braid, held by a dainty little lace-pin, formed of three tiny gilt buttercups. A tempting bonnet for a brunette was embroidered with gold on black velvet, and trimmed with folds of yellow velvet ribbon and cocks feathers. A perfectly sweet little bonnet was in two shades of grey cloth, with bead embroidery and fringes to match, drooping towards the face. The brim forms a point above the forehead. Grey and white feathers commingled on the crown. A very pretty turban hat and muff, similar to a set that were made in Paris for the Princess of Wales, are composed of sealskin and white cloth. On the top of the hat an upright quilling of cloth lined with silk, also, white, looks just like the blossom of a cockscomb. A bit of the cloth is drawn down over the sealskin brim just in the middle of the front in a way that is extremely becoming. The little muff is trimmed to match."

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

The *Neue Freie Press* publishes the depositions, made before the Prefect of Varna by Franja Maktish, a native of Montenegro, who was arrested some time ago on suspicion of planning an attempt on the life of Prince Ferdinand. From these official documents it would appear that the Bulgarian revolutionary committee in Odessa was actively engaged in serious plots against the Prince and Government of Bulgaria. They further establish the fact that the Russian authorities have taken the Bulgarian revolutionists under their parental protection. Maktish deposed that he was recommended to the Russian Consul at Constantinople as a Bulgarian emigrant. The Consul sent him to M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, who procured him a free passage to Odessa, and gave him two Turkish pounds for his travelling expenses. At Odessa, he was introduced to the members of the Bulgarian Emigrants' Committee, from whom received 40 roubles a month. Two months after his arrival at Odessa he became acquainted with a certain Saraltoff, a Bulgarian emigrant, who took him to M. Schipanofski, president of the Slav Committee. Eventually he was promised 5,000 napoleons for placing some infernal machines on the roads leadings to Sophia for the purpose of killing the Prince and his Ministers. The machines were to be delivered to him in Sophia, and after the murder of the Prince the revolution was to break out at several points simultaneously.

TEAS.—

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT. LOWER* than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grascaer (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Cursatoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
" " " 8 doz. Pints "	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 55 0	..
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	"	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	Rs. 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	...	...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	"	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	35 0	" ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES,
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine " "	" 22 0
Very Superior " "	" 26 0
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0
Los Canons	" 16 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0

From Messrs. MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0
Chateau Larose	" 23 0

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIENN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8
*	" 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	" 15 0
Etna Rosea	" 14 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0
Italian do.	" 18 0
Finest Kummel	" 30 0
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lb. to 11 lb.	per lb. Rs. 1

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	" 4 lb. tin at 0 9
	" 1 do. 1 0
	" 2 do. 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	" ..	" 0 0
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ..	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

HOP BITTERS.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. "52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS,
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY,
(LIMITED),
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Heatheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. " 2-12 "
F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,
HAVE always on hand a large and varied stocks of Gems, Gold and Silver Jewellery; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins; fine Colombo Stone Brooches; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery; Station Gold Albertz and Necklets; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c.,&c., all the above suitable for 'Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design, and patterns. Outstation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.
ADDRESS:—
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCK
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 25th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... "	14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... "	9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... "	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... "	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... "	14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.
A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.
The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.
The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.
For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.
Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.
In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.
The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	... ...	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	... ...	" 30-8	"
Extra Dry	... ...	" 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	... ...	" 36-8	" " "

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.
RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle are THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	15/
7 "	23/	17/6	17/
10 "	24/	17/6	18/
12 "	25/	19/6	19/
14 "	25/	19/6	19/
16 "	25/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to boom-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.
The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" "*and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS *is a remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" Taken readily by children.
INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Takes on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.
Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable cases, and can be supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.
PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).
To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,100,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800'000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted direct through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS, Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1883.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 548,900.
REST ... " 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum,
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the base metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes, and thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by their friends as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packets of 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which life and health depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness after the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility and will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; CROPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; H. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOON, Medical Agency, Pegulundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PRAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOMSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in lower quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Gutta Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and insist on no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Gutta Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and consequent melancholy too frequently the prelude to certain premature grave; this acquired or inherited infirmity, however long standing, is speedily cured by the use of DR. DE ROOS' Medicines. Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines in every part of the world.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconveniences and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building, Secretary.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.
A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	" 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and sickness, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medan Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country,

READ THIS!

WE SELL NOW FOR

Rs. 100 ONE HUNDRED ONLY **100 Rs.**

A THOROUGHLY GOOD AND RELIABLE OPEN FACE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

In strong 18-Carat Gold Case.

The same Watch in Hunting Case ..... **Rs. 110**
Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case..... „ **115**

These Watches are made on the principle of our celebrated Campaign Watches, a strong 18-Carat Gold Case being substituted for the metal one, and special care being bestowed to the works. The Watch is a good honest article, which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Apenta

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT HUNGARIAN NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.
INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.
ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.
ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ÁPENTA BUDA PESTH.
THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

DR DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB. Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Strung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. E. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For 'broken knees' Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for Indian an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
Mess Presidents - - }
Club Stewards - - - }

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

(The only Watches sold in India at Manufacturers' own Prices.)

THE RIVERSIDE WATCHES have in the European Markets a reputation for excellence and honesty of construction which guarantees in India a certain and growing patronage. They bear no comparision with the worthless imitations of genuine watches found in India, nor with the cheap-sensation-play toys' style Watches sold throughout the country at exhorbitant profits, and whose cheap workmanship is never advertised nor described.

Riverside Railway and Campaign Lever Watches, Nickel Cases without any plating.

Sterling Silver and Gold English Lever Keyless Watches.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS.
BOMBAY: Opposite General Post Office; CALCUTTA: 2 Chowringhee.

Dr. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In bottles at Rs 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From MR. E. KIRBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlargod Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and these two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still attracts by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TREACHER & COMPY LTD SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
JOHNSON & Co LIMD EXPORT BREWERY CANTERBURY
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
MEDAL LONDON 1873
DIPLOMA HANOVER
CANTERBURY PALE ALE
TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co LTD
BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
TREACHER & COMPY SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

A BOON TO SUFFERERS.

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Testimonial

From Miss J. HOULDSWORTH, Keadby, Apr. N.S.
"I used to suffer from pain in the side, but since I used the HARNESS ELECTRIC BATTERY BELT it has been very beneficial to strengthening the system generally, as well as instrumental in relieving the Neuralgic pains from which I used to suffer."

NEURALGIA & DEBILITY.

Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the **Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys,** should at once stop physicing, and resort to the HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. **MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.**

52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and refined fragrance
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878. CALCUTTA, 1883.
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS OPAPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour

Atkinson's celebrated
BAU DE COLOGNE
Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same names.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" in a "Diamond Lyre."

FOR SALE

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May bhad at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.